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THE ARMY.

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Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry,
Hdqrs. St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Raper, 18th Infantry,
commanding District: Headquarters, Fort Assiniboine, M. T. 1st
Lieut. C. H. Potter, Adj. 18th Infantry, A. A.-G.

District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th
Infantry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platte, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry,
Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqrs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqrs.
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A.-G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 30th Infantry,
Hdqrs. Fort Brown, Texas. 3d Lieut. Alfred Reynolds, 30th In-
fantry, A. A.-G.

District of the Nueces.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry
Hdqrs. Fort Clark, Tex. 3d Lt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. A.-G.

District of the Pecos.—Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Infantry:
Hdqrs. Ft. Stockton, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A.-G.

District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 22d Infantry:
Hdqrs. Fort McKavett, Texas. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, A. A.-
G., Adj. 22d Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. B. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Capt. W. G. Mitchell, 5th Infantry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Capt. W. G. Mitchell,
5th Infantry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:
Hdqrs. Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.

Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:
Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G.

District of the Clearwater.—Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Willcox:
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.

Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y.
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A.-G.
Major General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

G. O. 71*, H. Q. A., July 10, 1879.

The following promotions and appointments in the
Army of the United States, made by the President, by
and with the advice and consent of the Senate—and by
the President alone—since the publication of General
Orders No. 67, of September 2, 1878, and up to July 10,
1879, are announced.

Those made by the President alone are designated thus *

I.—PROMOTIONS.

Quartermaster's Department.—Chandler, Lieutenant-
Colonel, March 4, 1879; Robinson, Major, March 4,
1879; Baker, Major, April 21, 1879; James, Major,
June 19, 1879; * Capt. James G. C. Lee, Assistant-Quar-
termaster, to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major,
July 2, 1879, vice James retired from active service.

Pay Department.—Woods, Paymaster, Lieutenant-
Colonel, June 7, 1879.

Corps of Engineers.—Wright, Colonel, March 4,
1879; Newton, Colonel, June 30, 1879; Parke, Lieuten-
ant-Colonel, March 4, 1879; Warren, Lieutenant-
Colonel, March 4, 1879; Mendell, Lieutenant-Colonel,
June 30, 1879; King, Major, March 4, 1879; Ben-
yard, Major, March 4, 1879; Wheeler, Captain,
March 4, 1879; Quinn, Captain, March 4, 1879;
Leach, 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1879; Kingman,
1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1879.

Ordnance Department.—Benton, Colonel, May 29,

1879; Baylor, Lieutenant-Colonel, May 29, 1879; Ar-
nold, Major, May 29, 1879; Shaler, Captain, March 4,
1879; Metcalfe, Captain, March 4, 1879; William S.
Starring, Captain, May 29, 1879.

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Forsé, Captain, March
4, 1879 (D); Parnell, Captain, April 29, 1879 (F);
Knox, 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1879 (E); Miller, 1st
Lieutenant, March 4, 1879; Tuthery, 1st Lieutenant,
April 4, 1879 (I); Hoyle, 1st Lieutenant, April 29,
1879 (H).

Second Regiment of Cavalry.—Davidson, Colonel,
March 20, 1879; Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, March
20, 1879; Huggins, Captain, April 23, 1879 (E); Mac-
Adams, Captain, May 9, 1879 (K); Hamilton, Captain,
June 14, 1879 (I); Pearson, 1st Lieutenant, April 23,
1879 (F); McClelland, 1st Lieutenant, May 9, 1879
(H); Schofield, 1st Lieutenant, June 14, 1879 (G.)

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—Brackett, Colonel,
March 20, 1879; Drew (Regimental Quartermaster),
Captain, March 20, 1879 (A); Crawford, Captain,
March 20, 1879 (M); Schwatka, 1st Lieutenant, March
20, 1879 (G); Chase, 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1879
(H); McCauley, 1st Lieutenant, May 5, 1879 (E.)

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.—Hawley, 3d Cavalry,
Major, March 20, 1879 (since retired); Noyes,
Major, June 14, 1879; Lawton (Regimental
Quartermaster), Captain, March 20, 1879 (B);
Crews, Captain, March 20, 1879 (C); Cal-
lahan, Captain, April 2, 1879 (M); Sweeney,
Captain, April 2, 1879 (E); Martin, 1st Lieutenant,
January 4, 1879 (C); Leeper, 1st Lieutenant, March 20,
1879 (K); Dorst, 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1879, he
being the Regimental Adjutant; Bellas, 1st Lieutenant,
April 2, 1879 (D); Mason, 1st Lieutenant, April 2, 1879
(H); * 2d Lieutenant Alexander Rodgers, to be 1st
Lieutenant, July 6, 1879, vice Wood, appointed Regi-
mental Quartermaster (Co. G.)

Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.—Compton, Lieutenant-
Colonel, April 29, 1879; Sumner, Major, March 4,
1879; Ward, Captain, August 23, 1878 (A, since re-
tired); Volkmar, Captain, April 2, 1879 (D); Forbush,
Captain, May 1, 1879 (I); King, Captain, May 1, 1879
(A, since retired); Augur, Captain, June 14, 1879 (A);
Parkhurst, 1st Lieutenant, August 23, 1878 (H);
Watts, 1st Lieutenant, April 2, 1879 (B); London, 1st
Lieutenant, May 1, 1879 (K); Eaton, 1st Lieutenant,
May 1, 1879 (I); Bishop, 1st Lieutenant, June 14, 1879
(A.)

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.—Carr, Colonel, April 29,
1879; Price, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 2, 1879; Perry,
Major, April 29, 1879; Carter, 1st Lieutenant, April 14,
1879, he being the Regimental Quartermaster.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.—Neill, Colonel, April 2,
1879; Wilcox, Major, March 20, 1879; Sumner,
Major, April 2, 1879; Mahnken (Regimental Adjutant),
Captain, June 28, 1878 (I); Stevenson, Captain, March
20, 1879 (B); Fountain, 1st Lieutenant, October 22,
1878 (D); Phelps, 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1879 (F);
Hickey, 1st Lieutenant, April 23, 1879 (A.)

Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.—Mauck, Major, March
20, 1879; Rucker (Regimental Quartermaster), Captain,
March 20, 1879 (M); Dawson, Captain, April 4, 1879
(B); Godwin, 1st Lieutenant, April 4, 1879 (M); * 2d
Lieutenant Ballard S. Humphrey, to be 1st Lieutenant,
June 24, 1879, vice Stedman, appointed Regimental
Quartermaster (Co. C.)

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.—Wade, Lieutenant-
Colonel, March 20, 1879; Spencer, Captain, March 20,
1879 (B.)

Second Regiment of Artillery.—Major Albion P.
Howe, of the 4th Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel,
April 10, 1879, vice Allen, retired from active service;
Captain Loomis L. Langdon, of the 1st Artillery, to be
Major, March 20, 1879, vice Beckwith retired from
active service; 1st Lieutenant Frank C. Grugan, No-
vember 1, 1867.

Third Regiment of Artillery.—Scott, Major, March
20, 1879; Lancaster, Captain, March 20, 1879 (F);
Smith, Captain, April 10, 1879 (K); Postley, 1st Lieuten-
ant, March 20, 1879 (C); Birkhimer, 1st Lieutenant,
April 10, 1879 (C); Randolph, 1st Lieutenant, April 23,
1879 (H.)

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Livingston, Major,
April 10, 1879.

First Regiment of Infantry.—Shafter, Colonel, March
4, 1879; Hamilton, Captain, May 6, 1879 (E); * 1st
Lieutenant Daniel F. Callinan, to be Captain, July 1,
1879, vice Mallory, retired from active service (Co. D);
Edmunds, 1st Lieutenant, May 6, 1879 (H); * 2d Lieuten-
ant Hugh T. Reed, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1,
1879, vice Callinan promoted (Co. E.)

Second Regiment of Infantry.—McKee, Captain,
March 4, 1879 (F); Drury, Captain, April 27, 1879 (I);
Miller, Captain, June 7, 1879 (K); Wolfe, 1st Lieuten-
ant, March 4, 1879 (K); Waring, 1st Lieutenant, April
27, 1879 (G); Kinzie, 1st Lieutenant, June 7, 1879 (E.)

Third Regiment of Infantry.—Bradley, Colonel,
March 20, 1879; Gibson, Lieutenant-Colonel, March 20,
1879; Reade, 1st Lieutenant, December 8, 1878 (H.)

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.—Bubb, Captain,
March 16, 1879 (D); Spencer, Captain, March 20, 1879
(A); O'Brien, 1st Lieutenant, March 16, 1879 (I);
Robinson, 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1879 (H.)

Fifth Regiment of Infantry.—Brotherton, Major,
March 20, 1879; Carter, Captain, September 4, 1878
(B); McDonald, Captain, March 20, 1879 (K); Bal-
win, Captain, March 20, 1879 (D); Borden, 1st Lieuten-
ant, September 4, 1878 (I); Hathaway, 1st Lieuten-
ant, September 4, 1878, he being the Regimental
Quartermaster; Rousseau, 1st Lieutenant, March 20,
1879 (D); Pope, 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1879 (E.)

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Worden, 1st Lieuten-
ant, March 20, 1879 (F.)

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—Wilhelm (Regimental
Adjutant), Captain, June 7, 1879 (F.)

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.—Anderson, Lieutenant-
Colonel, March 20, 1879; Gentry, Major, March 20,
1879; Morton (Regimental Quartermaster), Captain,
March 20, 1879 (G); Rogers, Captain, March 27, 1879
(B); Lee (Regimental Adjutant), Captain, May 1,
1879 (D); Stembel, 1st Lieutenant, March 27, 1879
(F); * 2d Lieutenant Walter S. Wyatt, to be 1st Lieuten-
ant June 22, 1879, vice Foot, appointed Regimental
Adjutant Co. B); * 2d Lieutenant William F. Norris,
to be 1st Lieutenant, June 22, 1879, vice Regan, ap-
pointed Regimental Quartermaster (Co. E.)

Tenth Infantry.—Coppinger, Major, March 20, 1879;
Davis, Captain, March 20, 1879 (C); Cranston, 1st
Lieutenant, March 20, 1879 (B.)

Eleventh Infantry.—Townsend, Lieutenant-Colonel,
March 20, 1879; Read, Captain, June 23, 1878 (F);
Sage, Captain, June 7, 1879 (I); Mansfield, 1st Lieuten-
ant, June 28, 1878 (H); * 2d Lieutenant Ralph W.
Hoyt, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 7, 1879, he being the
Regimental Quartermaster.

Twelfth Infantry.—La Motte, Lieutenant-Colonel,
June 7, 1879; Cochran, Major, March 4, 1879; Brown,
Captain, March 20, 1879 (E); Von Schrader, 1st Lieuten-
ant, November 7, 1878 (G); Wotherspoon, 1st Lieuten-
ant, March 20, 1879 (C.)

Thirteenth Infantry.—Brooke, Colonel, March 20,
1879; Crofton, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 27, 1879;
Van Horn, Major, June 7, 1879; 1st Lieutenant William
Auman, to be Captain, March 20, 1879, vice McGinniss,
retired from active service (Co. I); 2d Lieutenant
Mitchell F. Jamar, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 26, 1879,
vice Auman, promoted (Co. F); * 2d Lieutenant
Edmund L. Fletcher, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 30,
1879, vice McCawley, deceased (Co. I).

Fourteenth Infantry.—Western, Captain, April 23,
1879 (D.)

Fifteenth Infantry.—Buell, Colonel, March 20, 1879;
Brinkerhoff, Captain, September 18, 1878 (A); Bean,
Captain, March 5, 1879 (H); Kinzie, 1st Lieutenant,
September 18, 1878 (A); Davis, 1st Lieutenant, March
5, 1879 (B.)

Sixteenth Infantry.—Webb, Major, March 4, 1879;
Barber, Captain, March 4, 1879 (K); Whittall, 1st Lieuten-
ant, March 4, 1879 (E); * 2d Lieutenant Isaac O.
Shelby, to be 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1879, vice Barrett,
deceased (Co. A.)

Seventeenth Infantry.—Conrad, Major, April 27,
1879; Troxel (Regimental Quartermaster), Captain,
June 28, 1878 (K); Roberts, Captain, June 28, 1878 (D,
since transferred to I); O'Brien, Captain, March 22,
1879 (D); Roach, 1st Lieutenant, June 28, 1878 (I);
Walker, 1st Lieutenant, August 27, 1878 (E); Brennan,
1st Lieutenant, March 22, 1879 (B.)

Eighteenth Infantry.—Paul, Captain, March 20, 1879
(K); Potter (Regimental Adjutant), Captain, March 20,
1879 (C); Anderson, 1st Lieutenant, October 17, 1878
(C); Todd, 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1879 (F.)

Nineteenth Infantry.—Bliss, Lieutenant-Colonel;
March 4, 1879; Otley, Major, May 6, 1879; Witherell,
Captain, March 20, 1879 (C); Vance, Captain, June 19,
1879 (E); Williams, 1st Lieutenant, November 27, 1878
(F); Guard, 1st Lieutenant, March 20, 1879 (E);
Gardener, 1st Lieutenant, June 19, 1879 (A.)

Twentieth Infantry.—Layton, Major, March 4, 1879.
Twenty-first Infantry.—Morrow, Colonel, April 27,
1879; Riley, Captain, June 28, 1878 (F); Evans (Regi-
mental Adjutant), Captain, March 20, 1879 (H); Wood,
1st Lieutenant, June 28, 1878 (A.)

Twenty-second Infantry.—Thorne (Regimental Quar-
termaster), Captain, March 4, 1879 (D, since transferred
to C); Fisher, Captain, March 4, 1879 (C, since de-
ceased); * 1st Lieutenant William Conway, to be Cap-
tain, July 4, 1879, vice Fisher, deceased (Co. D);
Webster, 1st Lieutenant, March 4, 1879 (C); * 2d Lieuten-
ant William H. Kell, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 25,
1879, vice Smith, appointed Regimental Quartermaster
(Co. H); * 2d Lieutenant J. Morehead Gore, to be 1st
Lieutenant, July 4, 1879, vice Conway, promoted
(Co. I).

Twenty-third Infantry.—Goodale, Captain, June 25,
1878 (K); Stille, Captain, March 20, 1879 (A); Pratt,
1st Lieutenant, June 25, 1878 (K); Cowles, 1st Lieuten-
ant, March 20, 1879 (E); Additional 2d Lieutenant
Frank de L. Carrington, of the 1st Infantry, to be 2d
Lieutenant, June 25, 1878, vice Pratt, promoted (Co. I,
since transferred to the 1st Infantry).

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Yard, Lieutenant-Colonel,
March 4, 1879; O'Beirne, Major, March 20, 1879; Mer-
ritt, Captain, June 28, 1878 (I, since retired); Thomp-
son, Captain, December 23, 1878 (D); Markley, Cap-
tain, March 20, 1879 (I); Wygant, 1st Lieutenant, June
28, 1878 (A); James, 1st Lieutenant, July 9, 1878 (B);
Mills, 1st Lieutenant, August 20, 1878 (K); Kane, 1st
Lieutenant, December 23, 1878, (I); Marsteller, 1st
Lieutenant, January 7, 1879 (B); Crane, 1st Lieutenant,
March 20, 1879 (C.)

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Bush, Major, March 4, 1879;
Gray, Captain, March 20, 1879 (K); Kendall, Captain,
March 22, 1879 (G); Ord, 1st Lieutenant, March 20,
1879 (H); Scott, 1st Lieutenant, March 22, 1879 (D.)

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

Inspector General's Department.—Marcy, Inspector-
General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, December
13, 1878, to fill an original vacancy.

Quartermaster's Department.—Miltimore, Captain and
A. Q. M., June 23, 1879; 1st Lieutenant Charles F.

* With an occasional exception, the changes reported in this
order have already appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
We therefore condense the paragraphs, simply giving the name,
rank, and date of promotion—publishing in full, however, the
names not already fully reported. This order was not given out
from the A. G. O. until Wednesday of this week, and what ap-
peared in a Washington paper purporting to be an advance copy
of the order was a transparent fiction. Not only were names ap-
pearing in the order omitted, but not less than seventy-five names
were inserted as part of the order which do not appear in it at
all.—ED. JOURNAL.

Humphrey, of the 4th Artillery, to be A. Q. M., with the rank of Captain, June 23, 1879, *vice* Harstow, retired from active service; 2d Lieutenant Charles W. Williams, Captain and A. Q. M., June 30, 1879; * 1st Lieutenant Daniel D. Wheeler, of the 1st Artillery, to be A. Q. M., with the rank of Captain, July 2, 1879, *vice* Lee, promoted.

Medical Department.—To be Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of 1st Lieutenant.—Junius L. Powell, of Maryland, June 6, 1878; John J. Kane, of Pennsylvania, June 3, 1879; John M. Banister, of Alabama, June 3, 1879; William B. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, June 3, 1879; Aaron H. Appel, of Pennsylvania; Charles Richard, of New York; W. Fitzhugh Carter, of Virginia, June 3, 1879.

Pay Department.—To be Paymasters, with the rank of Major, June 23, 1879.—Baird, *vice* Judd, retired from active service; Larned, Robinson, and Creary.

Corps of Engineers.—Wright, to be Chief of Engineers, June 30, 1879.

Ordnance Department.—Mitcham, 1st Lieutenant, June 23, 1879.

Signal Corps.—Swift and Sebree, 2d Lieutenants, November 1, 1878.

Post Chaplains.—The Reverend David Wills, of the District of Columbia, to be Post Chaplain, June 3, 1879, *vice* Fitch deceased; Collier and Dodd, June 23, 1879.

Second Cavalry.—Fuller, 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1879 (L).

Twelfth Infantry.—Steele, 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1879 (B).

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Sergeant Charles Dodge, Jr., of the General Service, to be 2d Lieutenant, October 25, 1878, *vice* Pierce, promoted (Co. H); Ripley, 2d Lieutenant, June 28, 1879 (I).

III.—REAPPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—Hunt.

Fourth Artillery.—In accordance with an Act of Congress approved February 19, 1879.—Francis O. Wyse, late Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, additional, February 19, 1879. (Since retired from active service.)

Tenth Infantry.—Clark (K).

To be Colonel of Infantry.—Haller.

To be Majors of Infantry.—In accordance with Acts of Congress approved March 3, 1879.—Joseph B. Collins, late Major 2d Infantry, to be Major of Infantry, March 8, 1879, to date January 1, 1871, and with his former rank from January 20, 1865—(since retired from active service); Philip W. Stanhope, late Captain 12th Infantry, to be Major of Infantry, May 27, 1879, to rank from December 10, 1873, that being the rank he would have attained had he remained continuously in service—(since retired from active service.)

Reinstatement.—Charles M. Blake, late Post Chaplain, to be Post Chaplain, October 2, 1878, with rank from April 3, 1867, *vice* Nash, resigned.

Assignment.—Captain John A. Darling, U. S. Artillery, to the 1st Artillery, March 20, 1879, *vice* Langdon, promoted to the 2d Artillery (Battery M).

IV. Transfers. V. Retired from Active Service. VI. Casualties. These we omit as already published.

(Corrected Copy of General Orders No. 56, H. Q. A., June 6, 1879.)

The Secretary of War having decided that enlisted men who have served in Indian campaigns, approaching the magnitude of wars, are entitled to wear the distinctive chevron for "service in war," prescribed in G. O. 92, of 1873, from this office, the following campaigns against hostile Indians have been selected and are announced as being within the scope of the Secretary's decision:

Campaign in southern Oregon and Idaho, and northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865-'68.

Campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, 1867, 1868, and 1869.

Modoc war, 1872 and 1873.

Campaign against the Apaches of Arizona, 1873.

Campaign against the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes, in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875.

Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877.

Nex Perce war, 1877.

Bannock war, 1878.

Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

G. O. 73, H. Q. A., July 16, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of the Army:

Regimental commanders will not in future date the rank or appointment of regimental staff officers back of the date on which such appointment was actually made, and hereafter such appointments (regimental) Quartermasters having been first duly approved by the Secretary of War) will be paid in their new positions from the date of appointment. Officers appointed to positions in the regimental staff will, if serving with the regiment, be required to report without delay; if absent on detached service, application will be made to the authority governing their action.

G. O. 74, H. Q. A., July 21, 1879.

Published the order of the Postmaster-General, fixing the rates of charges for telegraphic communications for 1879-'80, with subjoined list of telegraph companies who have filed their acceptance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 24, 1866.

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., July 22, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order is published to the Army:

The price to be charged the soldier in case of the loss of or damage to his arms will be, for the Springfield rifle and carbine, cal. .45, each fifteen dollars, and for the Hotchkiss magazine rifle and carbine (experimental), each twenty dollars. The price above fixed will take effect from and after July 1, 1879.

G. O. 12, DEPT. COLUMBIA, June 30, 1879.

Military Reservation.—G. O. 8, c. s., from these Hdqrs. is hereby rescinded, and the area of land embraced within the following described boundaries is declared, subject to Executive approval, a military reservation for Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T.:

Beginning at the crest of "Military Butte," situated on the

north side of Spokane River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, more or less, above "The upper Falls;" thence due north, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; thence due east, to the summit of the first bluff north of Coeur d'Alene lake; thence, by compass, southeast, to the shore of Coeur d'Alene lake; thence westerly, along the north shore of said lake and of the Spokane River, to a point due south of the point of beginning (the initial point); thence due north, to the point of beginning.

G. O. 13, DEPT. COLUMBIA, July 5, 1879.

Publishes regulations for fiscal year 1879-'80, as to number of extra duty men, their compensation, etc., in Department Columbia.

G. O. 3, DIST. NEW MEXICO, June 16, 1879.

Directs post commanders in District to cause a record to be kept at their respective posts of all scouts sent out by them against Indians; the record to show the names of all officers and the designation of the troops sent out, departure and return of the scout, with remarks showing to what points it proceeded, and presenting the most substantial general results obtained.

CIRCULAR 2, DIST. NEW MEXICO, June 16, 1879.

Publishes, with reference to G. O. 6, c. s., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri, and to the question whether it is intended that officers serving within the District shall report their departure and return when they leave their station with their companies, or with detachments for duty in the field, scouting, etc., the directions of Brig.-Gen. Pope that "the reports called for by G. O. 6 are from officers who are going on or returning from any duty when not accompanied by troops."

CIRCULAR 3, DIST. NEW MEXICO, July 11, 1879.

Publishes for observance, opinion of Chief Ordnance officer of district that "proper channels" for bi-monthly reports on small arms and ammunition are through post headquarters, direct to Chief of Ordnance.

CIRCULAR 23, DEPT. MISSOURI, July 12, 1879.

Publishes, with instructions, letter from Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., of June 14, 1879, in regard to plats of military reservations. (Letter published in full in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 5, 1879, p. 863.)

CIRCULAR 28, DEPT. TEXAS, July 9, 1879.

Recapitulation of target practice in the Dept. of Texas, compiled from company reports for the month of May. Taking the practice by regiments the 25th Infantry made the best scores at 100 and 200 yards, and the 24th Infantry at 300 yards. By companies, Co. H, 25th Infantry, made the best at 100 and 200 yards, and Co. C, 24th Infantry, at 300 yards.

At individual firing, Privates Richard Cotton and Joseph Mathews, Co. I, 22d Infantry, made the best scores at 100 yards; Private W. B. Hill, Co. L, 4th Cavalry, at 200 yards, and Sergt. J. L. Doran, Co. K, 24th Infantry, the best at 300 yards.

CIRCULAR 29, DEPT. TEXAS, July 15, 1879.

Directs officers of, and doing duty in, the Q. M. Dept. to prepare and forward a list of serviceable quartermaster's stores, on hand at their respective posts, in excess of the probable wants of such posts for the current fiscal year.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Daniel McClure, Asst. Paymaster Gen., is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Dept., and is stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (G. O. 13, July 12, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Portland, Me., on public business connected with his department (S. O. 117, July 18, D. E.)

Paymaster George W. Baird will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., via Fort Keogh, M. T., for duty (S. O. 71, D. M.)

The journey, from Yankton, D. T., to Sioux City, Iowa, and return, on public service, performed by Paymaster Alexander Sharp on the 7th inst., is approved (S. O. 78, July 18, D. D.)

The journey from New Orleans, La., to New York City, N. Y., via Cincinnati, Ohio, on business connected with the public service, performed by Major William E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers, is approved (S. O. 72, July 22, W. D.)

Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept., is assigned to duty under the orders of the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior (S. O. 71, July 16, W. D.)

The instructions, by telegram, of June 21, 1879, through the Chief Paymaster of the Department, directing Paymaster James R. Watson to proceed to Galveston, Texas, on official business, returning to his station on its completion, are confirmed (S. O. 145, July 11, D. T.)

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 25 (S. O. 118, July 21, D. E.)

The journeys performed by Maj. Thomas C. Sullivan, Chief and Depot Commissary, from Vancouver to Portland and return, on public business, on the following dates, are confirmed: May 10 and 17, June 2, 7, 11, 16, 20, 27, and 30 (S. O. 81, July 3, D. C.)

So much of par. 2, S. O. 72, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. Columbia, as relates to Paymaster John B. Keefe, is suspended. The telegraphic instructions of this date directing Paymaster John B. Keefe to pay at Fort Klamath, on the muster roll of June 30, 1879, are confirmed (S. O. 81, July 3, D. C.)

Asst. Surg. Peter Moffatt, having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, is assigned to duty at Camp Winfield Scott, Kittitas Valley, W. T., relieving A. Surg. E. M. Griffith from duty with that command. Surg. Griffith will forward his contract to these Hdqrs. for annulment (S. O. 81, July 3, D. E.)

Capt. Jeremiah H. Gilman will proceed to Junction City and Fort Riley, Kas., on public business (S. O. 136, July 15, D. M.)

Capt. William S. Starring, Ord. Dept., will proceed with Capt. W. E. Prince, of that department, to Washington, D. C., where he will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for further orders (S. O. 29, July 16, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. Blair D. Taylor, M. D., member G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 21 (S. O. 77, July 16, D. T.)

A. Surg. John J. Cochran is assigned to duty at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 135, July 14, D. M.)

Surg. Eliza L. Bailey, M. D., member G. C.-M. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., July 3 (S. O. 80, July 2, D. C.)

Asst. Surgeon B. G. Semig, assigned to duty at Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. (S. O. 61, July 15, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. P. Moffatt, having reported in person at Hdqrs. Dept. Columbia, is assigned to duty at Camp Winfield Scott, Kittitas Valley, W. T. (S. O. 81, July 3, D. C.)

Post Chaplain George W. Collier (recently appointed) will report by letter to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for assignment to a station (S. O. 71, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. Bernard G. Semig will report, in person, to the C. O., Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., for duty. A. Surg. A. P. Frick, now on duty at Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., will, upon arrival thereof of Surg. Semig, proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, without delay, and report for duty (S. O. 61, July 15, D. P.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, to apply for an extension of one month, Chaplain Andrew D. Mitchell, Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 136, July 15, D. M.)

Chaplain Andrew D. Mitchell, Leavenworth Military Prison, extended one month (S. O. 79, July 19, M. D. M.)

One month, to apply for an extension of twenty days, Maj. Thomas F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, Judge-Advocate Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 78, July 18, D. D.)

Three months, on account of sickness, with permission to go beyond sea, Col. John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers (S. O., July 22, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Paymaster William H. Johnston will proceed without delay to pay the troops stationed at the following posts to June 30, 1879, viz.: Fort Stanton, N. M., Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Bayard and Ojo Caliente, N. M., and Co. A, 9th Cavalry, at old Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 65, July 14, D. N. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, ETC.

Hosp. Steward R. D. Harris, Fort Keogh, M. T., to be honorably discharged the service of the United States (S. O. 167, July 18, A.-G. O.)

Hosp. Steward John F. Hemperly reported for duty at Fort Colville, W. T., June 28.

Hosp. Steward L. H. L. Williamson arrived at San Antonio from Fort Davis, Tex., on July 9, per instructions from Dept. Hdqrs. of May 22.

Hosp. Steward Chas. Hillebrand reported for duty at Fort Bennett, D. T., July 12.

Hosp. Steward W. Newburn reported for duty at Fort Brady, Mich., July 15.

Hosp. Steward Geo. Beliding, on duty at Coal Banks, M. T., per orders No. 18, Fort Assiniboine, M. T., June 7.

Hospital Steward Gustavus Ehrens deserted the service at Fort Bowie, A. T., June 14.

Hosp. Steward R. E. Eskildson, Fort Johnston, N. C., re-enlisted July 14.

Hosp. Steward L. Haven's unexpired portion of G. C.-M. sentence remitted (S. O. 146, July 12, D. T.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Wendell will be relieved from duty at Fort Bennett and will proceed to Fort Custer for duty (S. O. 78, July 18, D. D.)

Sergt. Robert H. Erskine, General Service, and a guard of one man, having performed the duties assigned them in S. O. 137, July 19, 1879, from Hdqrs. Principal Depot General Recruiting Service, David's Island, N. Y. H., will return to their station at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., July 22, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and D. Fort Walls Walla, Wash. T.; A, B, E, F, K, M, Camp Winfield Scott, W. T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I, Fort Halleck, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Edwin H. Shelton, member, G. C.-M. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., July 3 (S. O. 80, July 2, D. C.)

Recruits.—Capt. Albert G. Forse is expected soon to return to Washington Territory, from Jefferson Barracks, with a number of recruits for the regiment.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, I, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, F, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Dakota (S. O., July 18, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. Andrew J. Alexander, two months (S. O., July 22, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and D. F. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; A, C, H, I, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, M, Fort Sidney, Neb.; E, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James F. Simpson will report to the C. O. Camp Sheridan, Neb., as soon as the sessions of the G. C.-M., of which he is a member, permit him to do so, for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 61, July 15, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—An Army Retiring Board having found Capt. Gerald Russell temporarily incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence for one year on account of disability (S. O., July 22, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A, D, K, L, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B, Fort Elliott, Tex.; E, Fort Duncan, Tex.

* On temporary duty at Fort Reno, Ind. T.

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, I, M, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C, E, K, Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, L, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. William P. Hall, Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Cherry, are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 52, and pars. 1 and 2, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 61, July 15, D. P.)

Promotion.—2d Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop, Co. G, Fort Washakie, W. T., to be 1st Lieutenant Co. A, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., *vice* Augur, promoted (S. O. 60, July 12, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, G, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade, D. T.; I, L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F, K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, D, Fort Yates, D. T.

Detached Service.—The Department Commander, accompanied by Capt. Charles B. Isley, 7th Cav., A. D. C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 135, July 14, D. M.)

Major Joseph G. Tilford, Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, 2d Lieut. James F. Bell, members, and 1st Lieut. Winfield S. Edgerly, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 21 (S. O. 77, July 16, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, B, K, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh; D, Santa Maria, Tex.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 2, S. O. 140, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, as assigns Major John A. Wilcox to duty at Fort McIntosh, Tex., is amended to read: is assigned to Fort Clark, Tex., and will proceed to that post for duty (S. O. 147, July 14, D. T.)

Non-Comm. Officers.—Corpl. George A. Hartford, Co. K, will return to his proper station, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 150, July 17, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.
† On temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Clarence A. Stedman, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster 9th Cav., is relieved as Acting Engineer Officer of the Dist. of New Mexico, and will turn over to 2d Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., who is announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the District, all property and records pertaining to his office (G. O. 4, June 25, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Clarence A. Stedman, B. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, will report to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for G. C. M. duty (S. O. 64, July 11, D. N. M.).
1st Lieut. John Conline is relieved of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Ojo Caliente, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 65, July 14, D. N. M.).

Recruits.—The Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service will cause all available colored Cavalry recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Las Vegas, N. M., for assignment to the 9th Cav. (S. O., July 21, W. D.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; A. Fort Elliott, Tex.
† On temporary duty at Fort Reno, Iad. T.

A "soldier of Co. F," of this regiment, whose name we either did not receive or have mislaid, writing from Camp Lancaster, Texas, says: "After years spent in the U. S. Army as a soldier, scouting in various parts of this State, I have just found out why these numerous reports are gotten up. During the spring season, when immigrants are preparing to move and settle in the West, knowing that Department and Post Commanders are compelled to send out soldiers when Indian depredations are reported, they call for troops. On June 6, 1879, myself, with a detachment of men, was sent from Lancaster in pursuit of a number of hostile Indians reported to have murdered a woman and two children at or near Cedar Fork, Texas, west of Fort McKavett, and supposed that they would pass out of the State via Beaver Lake or Howard's Well, distant about 70 miles from Camp Lancaster. We reached this early on the morning of the 7th inst., and there I met a traveller with 2,000 head of ponies en route to California. Shortly after my arrival at the Lake, Capt. Norvell, 10th Cav., came up with his company, M, which had scouted the country across from the head of Dove Creek to the Lake, seeing no signs of Indians. The traveller, after learning the reports from all of the scouting parties, moved off with his herd, saying 'that is what I thought, but it is best for a man to be certain about such things.' When asked by one of the men what he meant, he said, 'I have to do this to get my ponies through guarded by you fellows,' meaning soldiers." This mode of obtaining information, at Government expense, was very cheap and ingenious, but we hardly think it satisfactory to our correspondent that he did not, after so long a ride, question more closely the too enterprising herdsman, and obtain the evidence for either punishing him or guarding against repetitions of the trick.

Texas Militia.—Gen. Davidson has received the following:

SWEETWATER, WHEELER COUNTY, TEXAS, June, 1879.
Lieut.-Col. Davidson, 10th Cav., Commanding Post Fort Elliott:
Sir: One John Donnelly, a clerk in the post trader's store, has said in substance as follows: "That you said you would fire upon me and my men or put us in irons if we fired upon or molested any Indians in the Panhandle."
This man Donnelly is the one whom you honored as a messenger to me on the day of my arrival here, and for that reason I think his talk should be noticed. I therefore desire to know whether or not Donnelly expressed your intentions and policy; not that I have any fears of you in the execution of the enterprise, but for the purpose of laying the matter before the Governor and the Legislature of Texas, which is now in session. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I remain respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. W. ANNUNTON, Capt. Co. C, Texas State Troops.

This letter appears in the Galveston News, together with one to the Adjutant-General of the State of Texas, in which Capt. Arrington complains in substance that Gen. Davidson is interfering with his privilege of killing Indians. In the course of his long letter he says:

I was told by the people of the colony that they are afraid to go out, as roving bands of Indians are constantly bothering them, and all the principal men—both stockmen and farmers—offer their services to put a stop to Indians being allowed to hunt and prowl around here, and if the State does not assist them, and the United States will not, they intend to go to killing themselves. This feeling is not alone at this little town, but with this people generally. This morning the county judge was at the sutler's store, and this man Donnelly, who, by the way, is a county commissioner, said to him that Gen. Davidson said if we killed or molested an Indian in the Panhandle that he would order his men to fire upon us, and was not going to allow us an armed mob to be travelling through the country. You will find a copy of a note I sent Gen. Davidson this morning, and he told the courier he had no reply to make, which I take as an affirmative of the question, but, at the same time, have but little fears of his executing his threat.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Cooper (S. O., July 17, W. D.).
One month, 2d Lieut. George H. Evans, Post of San Felipe, Tex. (S. O. 146, July 12, D. T.).

Rejoin.—Capt. G. A. Armes will return to his proper station, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 150, July 17, D. T.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Turnbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

The recent death of Col. Barry, 2d Art., promotes Capt. W. M. Graham, of this regiment, to be Major of the 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John C. White to be Captain, (succeeding Major Graham in command of Battery I at Fort Warren, Mass.) and 2d Lieut. F. S. Rice to be 1st Lieutenant.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. Van Arsdale Andrus, member, G. C.-M. Fort Mackinac, Mich., July 26 (S. O. 116, July 17, D. E.).
Capt. Frank E. Taylor, Tully McCrea and Thomas Ward, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 25 (S. O. 118, July 21, D. E.).

Revoked.—So much of par. 3, S. O. 108, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East, as directs 1st Lieut. Henry M. Andrews to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., to take part in the competitions for rifle practice, is revoked (S. O. 117, July 18, D. E.).

Resigned.—The resignation of Capt. Alonzo E. Millimore, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Art., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from July 1, 1879 (S. O., July 18, W. D.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L. Fort Clark, Tex.
Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Ayres, of the 3d Art., succeeds to the Colonelcy of this regiment, vice Barry, deceased, July 18.
Detached Service.—Major John C. Tidball, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 25 (S. O., July 21, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 3d Lieut. William A. Simpson, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 115, July 16, D. E.).

One month, 1st Lieut. James E. Eastman, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 117, July 18, D. E.).

One month, Capt. James E. Wilson, Artillery Troops, Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O. 118, July 21, D. E.).

One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Curtis, Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 147, July 14, D. T.).

Assigned to Station.—Lieut.-Col. Albion P. Howe is assigned to duty at Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 118, July 21, D. E.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres, of this regiment, succeeds to the Colonelcy of the 3d Art., vice Barry, deceased, and Major J. Stewart, of the 4th Art., succeeds to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 3d Art.

Detached Service.—Capt. John G. Turnbull and John R. Myrick, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 25 (S. O. 118, July 21, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower, Madison Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 118, July 21, D. E.).

Assigned.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph Stewart, 3d Art., promoted from Major, 4th Art., will report to the Comd. Gen. Dept. of the East (S. O., July 22, W. D.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

In consequence of the death of Col. Barry, Capt. W. M. Graham, of the 1st Art., has been promoted Major 4th Art., and Major J. Stewart, of the 4th, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Artillery.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. William Everett, 4th Art., will report to the C. O. of Fort Canby for duty, during the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf., granted leave of absence for thirty days (S. O. 81, July 8, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect at such time as will not interfere with the regular course of study at the Artillery School, 1st Lieut. George H. Paddock, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 114, July 15, D. E.).

Assigned.—Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., promoted from Captain, 1st Art., will report to the Comd. Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California (S. O., July 22, W. D.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. D. E. F. I. L. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

To Join.—Capt. Daniel F. Callinan, recently promoted, will proceed to join his station at Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 76, July 16, D. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Camp Howard, Idaho T.; E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

Detached Service.—Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, member, G. C.-M. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., July 3 (S. O. 80, July 2, D. C.).

Non-Com. Officers.—On the application of his regimental commander, Sergt.-Major August Y. Moritz, recently promoted from Sergt., Co. E, will proceed to Fort Lapwai, the Hdqrs. of his regiment (S. O. 79, July 1, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Merriam.—It having been represented to the Dept. Comdr. that par. 2, G. C.-M. O. 16, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, has been construed in the command as attaching blame, by implication, to the post commander, Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, 2d Inf., he takes pleasure in stating such implication was not intended, and is hereby withdrawn, so far as Lieut.-Col. Merriam is concerned. By command of Brigadier-General Howard: O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General (G. O. 11, June 30, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

Rejoin.—Major Henry L. Chipman, having been discharged from attendance before the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed, via the Missouri River, to Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 78, July 18, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Charles W. Mason, member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 52, and pars. 1 and 2, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 61, July 15, D. P.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.
* In the field.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Russell H. Day, 2d Lieuts. Arthur L. Wagner and Chas. Byrne, members, G. C.-M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., July 21 (S. O. 77, July 16, D. D.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. D. G. I. in Summer Camp at Mouth of Musselshell River (Address via Fort Shaw, M. T.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. S. R. Douglas, now at Fort Snelling, will proceed to join his company at the mouth of the Musselshell (S. O. 78, July 18, D. D.).

Non-Com. Officers.—Under the provisions of an endorsement of the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated June 26, 1879, on papers in the case, Sergt. John W. H. Frederick, Co. G, 7th Inf., is hereby transferred, as a private soldier, to Co. C, 3d Inf. (S. O. 76, July 16, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and B. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. (now Captain) Thomas Wilhelm, six months (S. O., July 21, W. D.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, W. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Choyenne Depot, W. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartstuf, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Mc-

Pherson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 52, and pars. 1 and 2, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, and is detailed as Judge-Advocate of same Court (S. O. 61, July 15, D. P.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is relieved from duty as J. A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., by par. 2, S. O. 52, and pars. 1 and 2, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 61, July 15, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Fort McPherson, Neb., one month (S. O. 78, July 16, M. D. M.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. V. Fort Posen, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Detached Service.—Capt. Edwin E. Selman, Charles L. Davis, 1st Lieut. Alured Larke, 2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seymour, Edward H. Plummer, members, and 1st Lieut. Walter T. Duggan, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Mackinac, Mich., July 26 (S. O. 116, July 17, D. E.).

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 25 (S. O. 118, July 21, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. B. Eldridge, Fort Mackinac, one month (S. O., July 3, M. D. A.).

Assignment of Station.—Major J. J. Coppinger is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of Dept. of Missouri, and will take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (G. O. 15, July 17, D. M.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. John Whitney (S. O., July 16, W. D.).

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Frederick F. Klingbury will proceed to rejoin his proper station at Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 75, July 15, D. D.).

Col. William H. Wood, Capt. Theodore Schwan, and 1st Lieut. Geo. G. Lott, having been discharged from attendance before the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 63, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed via Bismarck to join their station at Fort Bennett (S. O. 76, July 16, D. D.).

Capt. Joseph Conrad will rejoin his proper station at Fort Custer, M. T. 2d Lieut. James E. Macklin will proceed, via Bismarck, to rejoin his proper station at Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 78, July 18, D. D.).

The Defamation Trial.—Capt. Gilbreath has been acquitted in the Gilbreath-Reed-Whitney Court-martial at St. Paul, Minn., from the charge of defaming the character of Mrs. Whitney. The defence was that there was no wrong motive in the language used. Lieut. Reed, under the same charges, was, at latest advices, still under trial, with a probability of the same result.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; E. Camp J. A. Recker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. George W. Kingsbury, upon being relieved from duty as A. C. S., at Whipple Bks, A. T., by 1st Lieut. Harry L. Haskell, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept. of Arizona, will proceed to join his company at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 80, July 7, D. A.).

Detached Service.—Major Melville A. Cochran, member, G. C.-M. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T., July 3 (S. O. 80, July 2, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One year, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. Robert K. Evans (S. O., July 22, W. D.).

Assigned.—1st Lieut. George S. Wilson is assigned to the command of Co. A, and will report to the C. O. Whipple Bks, A. T., for duty (S. O. 79, July 5, D. A.).

The Fight With Tontos.—The Prescott Miner, of July 4, says regarding the fight already reported in our columns: Col. Martin, Adjutant-General of the Department, has furnished us with the following important news in regard to killing of the murderous fiends who have been perpetrating their hellish deeds in and around Tonto Basin of late. The result is that eight more "good Indians" have been properly disposed of by Lieut. Von Schrader and his men, to whom all credit is due.

WHIPPLE, June 29.—Lieut. Von Schrader, of the 12th Infantry, scouting in the Tonto country, on the 25th inst., struck a party of renegade Tontos five miles below the forks of Tonto Creek, consisting of five bucks and one squaw. The bucks were killed and the squaw captured. The fight lasted two hours. There were no casualties on Von Schrader's side. These Indians were those who have been committing depredations in Tonto Basin and vicinity, and it is thought they are the same who killed Kearney.

Accident.—The Miner, just quoted, also says: One of the soldiers belonging to Co. A, 12th Inf., while in the act of loading the howitzer, yesterday, at the Iron Spring, met with quite a severe accident from the premature discharge of a cartridge which he was about to put into the gun. His little finger was severely lacerated, which may necessitate its being amputated.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Camp de Trobriand, Atlanta, Ga.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

Leave Extended.—Capt. H. C. Pratt, two months (S. O., July 21, W. D.).

Revoked.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 112, from Hdqrs. Dept. of South, as relates to 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Fletcher, to proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report for duty, is revoked; he will remain on duty at Little Rock Bks, Ark., until the result of an application for transfer is known (S. O. 113, July 18, D. S.).

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. George K. McGunagle, Fort Wingate, N. M., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., without delay, and report to the C. O. to command Co. G, at that post (S. O. 66, July 15, D. N. M.).

Detached Service.—Capt. George Shorkley will at once proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to superintend the target practice instituted under G. O. 2, from Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Missouri, and take charge of the team from this Division, to compete at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, Long Island, in September next (S. O. 73, July 16, M. D. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.
* On temporary duty at Wichita, Kas.

Detached Service.—The journey from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to Fort Wallace, Kas., made on the 15th July, 1879, by Lieut.-Col. James Van Vleet, returning to his station on the adjournment of the Retiring Board, of which he is a member, is approved (S. O. 139, July 19, D. M.).

Non-Com. Officers.—Sergt. Adam Bayer, Co. A, having turned over to the proper authority the prisoner he was de-

tailed to conduct to Fort Leavenworth, a furlough of seven days is granted him, at the expiration of which he will return to his station, Wichita, Kas. (S. O. 136, July 15, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Fort Assinaboine, Montana.

Change of Station.—The Secretary of War having given his assent to the establishment at Helena, Mont., of the Hdqrs of the Dist. of Montana, Col. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding that District, will, as soon as his presence at Fort Assinaboine can be dispensed with, turn over the command of that post and the 18th Inf. to the officer of the regiment next in rank, and will proceed to Helena and there establish his Headquarters. Col. Ruger is authorized to select from the Captains or Lieutenants of regiments on duty in the District, one officer to serve as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District (S. O. 75, July 15, D. D.).

Rough Celebrating.—"Soldier" writes from Fort Assinaboine, M. T., July 5, to the N. Y. Herald, concerning the Independence Day: "The 18th Infantry demonstrated its appreciation of the day by quarrying stone for the construction of the new fort. This may be patriotism, but it is not the kind of patriotism relished by the soldiers of the above regiment. A holiday would be far more agreeable."

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A. C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex. * On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. P. Evans will proceed to Jefferson Hks. Mo., to conduct a detachment of recruits to the 9th Cav. (S. O. 133, July 18, D. M.)

To Join.—1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener will proceed from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Elliott, Tex., and join Co. A, into which he was recently promoted; the application for his transfer to another company having been disapproved by the General of the Army (S. O. 137, July 16, D. M.)

Transfers.—Upon the recommendation of the regimental commander: 1st Lieut. George K. Spencer from Co. G to A; 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardener from Co. A to G (S. O. 138, July 18, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks. Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Priest's Rapids, W. T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of the 28th instant, directing 1st Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone to return from Portland to Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, are confirmed (S. O. 78, June 30, D. C.)

Capt. Thomas F. Riley. 2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, members, and 1st Lieut. Charles E. S. Wood, A. D. C., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T., July 3 (S. O. 80, July 2, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Thirty days, 1st Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone, to take effect from the 10th inst. (S. O. 81, July 3, D. C.) One month, from July 24, 1879, Col. Henry A. Morrow (S. O. 79, July 21, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B. C. G. H. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D. E. F. K. Fort Gibson, Ark. T.

Non-Com. Officers.—The C. O. Fort McKavett, Tex., will forward Sergt. George W. Perkins, Co. D, to San Antonio, Tex., the first opportunity, with the view of his being sent to his company at Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 145, July 11, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. C. D. G. I. K. North Fork of the Canadian.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, on Surg. certificate, Major Alexander J. Dallas (S. O. 146, July 16, W. D.)

An Army Betting Board having found 1st Lieut. John F. Trout incapacitated for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O. 147, July 22, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. Richard I. Dodge, further extended one month (S. O. 147, July 21, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Fort Concho, Tex. * In the field.

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Landon will return to his proper station, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 148, July 15, D. T.) 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Glenn will return to his proper station, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 147, July 14, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 19, 1879.

Colonel William F. Barry, 2d Artillery.—Died July 18, 1879, at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Surgeon S. A. Storrow, died at San Francisco, Cal., July 12, 1879.

Note.—No Circular was issued for the week ending July 12, 1879.

Recruiting Rendezvous.—Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Infantry, has relieved Major W. T. Gentry, in charge of recruiting rendezvous, No. 100 Walker street, New York City.

Post Santa Maria.—In so far as supplies are involved, the post of Santa Maria, Tex., is announced as a sub-post to Fort Brown, Tex. Monthly requisitions will be made through district headquarters, for the action of the district commander, prior to issues by the supply departments at Fort Brown (S. O. 146, July 12, D. T.)

Inspection of Hay.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Clifton Comly, Ord. Dept.; Capt. William B. Livermore, Corps of Engng., and Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf., A. D. C., will assemble at the San Antonio Depot, to-day, to inspect the hay offered by the contractor, Mr. H. L. Dignowitzy (S. O. 147, July 14, D. T.)

Fire Drill.—A "fire drill," participated in by the entire command at Governor's Island, took place there Tuesday forenoon, the 22d inst. The steam fire engine at New York Arsenal, and all other appliances available at the Island, were used on the occasion. The precautions against fire at this station are admirable, and in case a fire should occur the

benefit of a systematic drill and practice would undoubtedly be apparent.

Light-House Matters.—The Board of Officers convened by S. O. 26, from Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Atlantic, will make such visits to the Light-house Depot on Staten Island as may be necessary, for the purpose of consulting with the officer of the Engineer Corps, stationed there, and experimenting upon matters connected with the proceedings of the Board. General Service Clerk Stillman H. Story, at present acting as clerk to the Board, will accompany them on such visits (S. O. 32, July 19, M. D. A.)

Board of Survey.—A Board of Survey will convene at the Government Corral, Santa Fe, N. M., July 9, to examine and receive a lot of Army clothing (20 great coats and 125 pairs trousers, foot made,) ordered to be turned over by Capt. John W. Bean, 15th Inf., commanding Co. H, 15th Inf., to Major James J. Dana, Q. M., Chief Q. M. Dist. of New Mexico, and determine its condition as regards fitness for issue. Detail for the Board: Capt. Frederick F. Whitehead, C. S., U. S. Army; 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Stedman, R. Q. M. 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany, 15th Inf. (S. O. 63, July 9, D. N. M.)

A Board of Survey will convene at Santa Fe, N. M., July 14, to act upon Bill of Lading No. 1, Government Train from Fort Union, N. M., arrived July 12, 1879, and fix the responsibility for deficiency in weight of eleven boxes of Ordnance Stores. Detail for the Board: Capt. John W. Bean, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Cyrus M. DeLany, 15th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav. (S. O. 65, July 14, D. N. M.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major James M. Whittemore, Ord. Dept., and Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept., will assemble at the Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Philadelphia, Penn., on the 22d day of July, to examine into and fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of sixty-three campaign hats, old pattern, received from 1st Lieut. J. L. Fowler, 2d Cav., A. A. Q. M., Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 17, July 7, W. D.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Washington I. Sanborn, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Raphael, 11th Inf., will convene at the San Antonio Depot, the 15th inst., to fix the responsibility, and assess the amount of damage done to one barrel of carbolic acid, forwarded to Depot Q. M., on bill of lading No. 1454, dated Cairo, Ill., June 23, 1879, issued at Chicago, dated June 19, 1879, for reshipment to Fort Duncan, Tex. (S. O. 147, June 14, D. T.)

ARMY PROMOTIONS.—Lieut. Col. Romeyn B. Ayers, 3d Artillery, to be Colonel 2d Artillery, vice Barry, deceased.

Major Joseph Stewart, 4th Artillery, to be Lieut. Col. 3d Artillery, vice Ayers, promoted.

Captain William M. Graham, 1st Artillery, to be Major 4th Artillery, vice Stewart, promoted.

First Lieutenant John C. White, 1st Artillery, to be Captain, vice Graham, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Ballard S. Humphrey, 9th Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Frank S. Rice, 1st Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Walter S. Wyatt, 9th Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant William F. Norris, 9th Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

First Lieutenant M. C. Foot, to be Adjutant 9th Infantry, June 22, 1879.

First Lieutenant James Regan, to be Regimental Quartermaster, June 22, 1879.

First Lieutenant C. A. Stedman, to be Regimental Quartermaster, June 24, 1879.

EXAMINATION FOR SECOND LIEUTENANCIES.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH RENDLEBROCK, late 4th Cavalry, retired; Major Henry M. Lazelle, 1st Infantry; Major Alexander Piper, 4th Artillery; 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, 15th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Morton, 5th Artillery, and Lieut. William H. Coffin, of the 5th Artillery, are appointed a Board of Examination, to meet at West Point, N. Y., August 6th, 1879, for the examination of candidates to be 2d Lieutenants:

ORDERED FOR EXAMINATION.

Geo. W. Crawford. Vasa E. Stallbrand.
Montgomery D. Parker. Robert T. Ames.
Francis D. Rucker. Chas. P. Ferrett.
Wm. Black. Leighton Finley.
Matthew Deval. Francis P. Fremont.
J. M. T. Partello. John S. Mason, Jr.
Wm. English. John Newton.
Robert J. C. Irvine. Wm. E. P. French.
Thomas M. Deffrees. Alex. T. Dean.
Charles M. Churchill. S. L. H. Slocum.
E. O. C. Ord, Jr. W. N. Hughes.
Lewis H. Strother. J. Espy McCoy.
Harvey D. Reed (of the Engineer Battalion).

(NOTE.—Of these names we note that Geo. W. Crawford was four years at West Point. Francis D. Rucker, John S. Mason, Jr., and E. O. C. Ord, Jr., are sons of officers now living, and Wm. English, W. E. P. French, and J. Espy McCoy, are sons of deceased officers. Vasa E. Stallbrand and Matthew Deval are sons of volunteer officers. Francis P. Fremont is the son of Gen. Fremont, while Alex. T. Dean is the son of a naval officer. Mr. Partello is the celebrated marksman of Washington, while Mr. Slocum was distinguished in the late Indian campaign.—ED. JOURNAL.)

THE EXAMINATION FOR LIEUTENANCIES.

The following are the regulations to be observed in the forthcoming examinations for vacancies in the second lieutenancies in the Army:

1. No person shall be examined who has not a letter authorizing the same from the War Department.
2. No candidate will be examined who is under twenty or over thirty years of age, who, in the judgment of the Board, has not the physical ability to endure the exposure of service, who has any deformity of body or mental infirmity or whose moral habits are bad.
3. The Board being satisfied of these preliminary points will proceed to examine each candidate separately—first, in his knowledge of English grammar and his ability to read and write with facility and correctness; second, in his knowledge of arithmetic and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions; third, in his knowledge of

geography, particularly in reference to the Northern continent of America; fourth, in his knowledge of history, particularly in reference to his own country; fifth, in his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

4. The Board will consider eight as the maximum of the first, fourth and fifth heads, and ten as the maximum of the second and third heads, and no candidate will be passed by the Board who shall not have received at least half of the number of maximum marks on each head or subject of examination.

5. In addition to such boards of examination as may be appointed by the Secretary of War, a military division or department commander, upon notification from the Adjutant General of the Army that a candidate has been authorized to report to him, will convene at division or department headquarters a board, to consist of four commissioned officers, including a medical officer, the duties of the latter to be confined to the medical examination.

TARGET PRACTICE.

SPECIAL ORDERS 114, 116, 117, 118, c. a., from Department of the East, directs the following officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to proceed to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, with a view to taking part in the competitions in rifle practice for places in the Division team to be organized pursuant to G. O. No. 3, c. a., from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic:

From Fort Trumbull, Conn.—Private James C. Moore, Bat. C, 1st Artillery; Private George Phillips, Bat. C, 1st Artillery; Serg. Francis Bracken, Bat. M, 1st Artillery; Corporal Albert Goodlet, Bat. M, 1st Artillery.

From Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.—Corporal George Dimon, Bat. E, 3d Artillery; Private Albert Hoppe, Bat. E, 3d Artillery; Private John Pogue, Bat. I, 3d Artillery; Private Arthur Hazleton, Bat. I, 3d Artillery.

From Fort Porter, N. Y.—Private Moses B. Corder, Co. F, 10th Infantry; Private Lewis C. Lindsley, Co. F, 10th Infantry; Serg. N. Hart, Co. G, 10th Infantry; Private William Carson, Co. G, 10th Infantry.

From Fort Niagara, N. Y.—Privates Charles O. Pawley and George Thompson, Bat. B, 3d Artillery.

From Fort Warren, Mass.—1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Artillery; Artificer Bawer, Bat. I, 1st Artillery.

From Washington, D. C.—2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, 2d Artillery; Sergt. T. C. L. Hatton, Bat. B, 2d Artillery; Private Daniel Hollinger, Bat. B, 2d Artillery; Sergt. Green Morgan, Bat. H, 2d Artillery.

From Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.—Sergt. Wm. Murray, Bat. F, 3d Artillery; Sergt. M. McBride, Bat. F, 3d Artillery; Sergt. James Johnstone, Bat. G, 3d Artillery; Private Louis Hastedt, Bat. G, 3d Artillery.

From Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.—Principal Musician Richard Rehnmetz, 3d Artillery; Sergt. C. Gore, Bat. D, 3d Artillery; Private A. H. Smith, Bat. D, 3d Artillery; Sergt. J. Jennings, Bat. L, 3d Artillery; Private D. M. Gilger, Bat. L, 3d Artillery; Corporal C. Wolf, Bat. M, 3d Artillery; Private J. Gunnings, Bat. M, 3d Artillery.

From Fort Monroe, Va.—Sergt. Joseph Daly, Bat. G, 1st Artillery; Private Thomas Wood, Bat. G, 1st Artillery; Corporal Joel Norton, Bat. K, 2d Artillery; Corporal James Welch, Battery A, 3d Artillery; Sergt. T. V. Turney, Bat. C, 5th Artillery.

A Board of Officers to consist of Major James Biddle, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William W. Wotherspoon, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 12th Inf.; is appointed to meet at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, to consider and decide, subject to the approval of the Department Commander, all questions which may arise during the approaching contest in rifle practice. (S. O. 80, July 7, D. A.)

Sergt. Peter Hein, Co. D, 19th Inf., now at Fort Dodge, Kansas, and Private James H. Donovan, Co. B, 19th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, having been designated by their regimental commander as proper persons to be detailed as members of the Department team to compete at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, Long Island, in the fall of this year, they will report in person to the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. (S. O. 139, July 19, D. M.)

At a rifle match between Co. I, 15th Infantry, and Co. D, 9th Cavalry, held at Fort Lewis, Colorado, July 4, 1879, the following were the scores:

Co. I, 15TH INFANTRY.	Co. D, 9TH CAVALRY.
1st Lieut. Cornish	44 Capt. Dodge
Sergt. Foster	38 1st Sergt. Fowler
Sergt. Jackson	45 Sergt. Johnson
Corporal Warren	39 Sergt. Stewart
Private Brennan	43 Sadt. Jacobs
Private German	37 Private Alexander
Private Hickey	35 Private Grant
Private Hiseley	42 Private Ingoman
Private Hill	41 Private Scott
Private Leseman	44 Private Shipley
Total	408
	Total
	405

The range was 100 yards; position, standing off hand. The company commanders furnished the prizes, which were \$10 to the winning team, and \$5 to the best shot in each team. Co. I, 15th Infantry, was the winning team by 3 points, and Sergeant Jackson of that company, and Sergeant Johnson, Co. D, 9th Cavalry, the best shots in each team. The rules observed were those published in General Orders No. 1, Dept. of the East, series of 1879.

The Treasury Department on July 17 issued warrants on the last batch of requisitions from the Secretary of the Interior for arrears of pensions, amounting to \$1,805,000; adding the amount heretofore paid, \$3,035,000, makes a total to date, since July 1, 1879, of \$4,840,000. Of the total amount appropriated—\$25,000,000—there has already been paid \$10,219,000.

The scarlet cloth used in making the uniforms of the British soldiers is trying to the eyes of the sewing women who are obliged to work on it.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE house which Benedict Arnold occupied while a druggist in New Haven, just before the Revolution, is still standing. It is a two-story frame building, and contains a number of articles which belonged to the traitor.

GEN. RENAULT, the Belgian Minister of War, who died on the 2d of July, at the age of 75, wrote many well-known works, including "Considerations sur l'Infanterie Legere," (1848), "L'Artillerie en Belgique au XIVe Siecle," (1843), "Manuel des Connaissances Militaires," (1845), "Histoire Politique et Militaire de la Belgique," (1847), and "Les Carabiniers Belges," (1860).

IN the Afghan war England lost ten officers killed while serving with the native troops—Majors Birch, Anderson, Reynolds, and Battye; Captains Goad, Powell, and Kelso, and Lieutenants Barclay, Fitzgerald, and Wiseman. Lieut. Harford was drowned with many of his men while fording the Cabul river, and Lieutenant Willis was murdered at Candahar by a fanatic, while sixteen officers died of dysentery and typhoid fever.

MR. C. W. MERRIFIELD contributes to *Engineering*, of July 6th, an elaborate article entitled "Mathematical Notes on some questions relating to Ordnance."

THE Prince of Wales's two sons are about to leave the training ship *Britannia* for the *Beecham*, the promotion from cadet to midshipman bringing with it an increase of pay from 25 cents a day to 37½¢.

CAPT. SETH SMITH died last week at his home in Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., at the age of 93. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and fought at Plattsburg.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON is to visit Newport next month as the guest of the French Minister.

GEN. SHERIDAN is expected to take part in the Aurora, Ill., soldiers' reunion on the 23d of August. The governors of the States and Territories are all invited.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER has taken out one hundred and sixty patents, and those which relate to the new process of making steel are of the highest value.

AT Ocean City, Md., last Sunday, where the 5th Maryland militia is staying, Mr. B. S. Ford, State Senator of Queen Anne county, was drowned while bathing in the surf. He had been suffering from heart disease, but was otherwise in good health. He was engaged to be married to Miss Alice Emory, daughter of Col. John Emory, of Queen Anne, and niece of Gen. Emory, United States Army. She was at Queen City at the time of the disaster.

GEN. GRANT, on his arrival at Tientsin, was greeted by an address from the foreign residents, delivered by the Chairman of the Municipal Council. On May 30 a grand banquet was given him by the Chinese authorities in the principal native temple. No such attentions were ever before bestowed upon any foreigner at Peking. Calls were exchanged between him and Prince Kung. The General left Peking June 10 for Tientsin, where he had a second extended conference with Li Hung Chang, the most powerful subject in the Empire. He arrived at Nagasaki June 21 in the *Richmond*, accompanied by the *Achuelof*. By imperial decree his reception at Yokohama is to be in all respects identical with what would be accorded the reigning monarch of any European country. The conduct of the British Admiral, Coates, says a Yokohama despatch, "is severely criticised. This officer left Hong Kong immediately before Gen. Grant's arrival there; did the same thing at Shanghai, and now suddenly starts on a pleasure trip from Yokohama. His action is understood to be in consequence of an unwillingness to give a salute of 21 guns. The British Minister approves his action by accompanying him on the present cruise. Gov. Hennessey, of Hong Kong, who is now visiting Japan, strongly disapproves the proceeding, and is understood to have urgently remonstrated against it."

COL. HAMILTON writes us from Fort Preble, in regard to the excellent communication from him, published in the *JOURNAL* last week, that the printer should not have spelled the name Augustus as if it were Augustias:

What does Augustias mean? Would its English be Mrs. Augustines? I wrote very plainly, purposely so, Augustias. There are many names of the attributes of Mary used in Spanish: Maria de la Concepcion, called Concepcion—Conception. Maria de la Reboza, called Reboza—Covering. Maria del Amparo, called Amparo—Shelter. Maria del Refugio, called Refugio—Refuge. Maria de los Dolores, called Dolores—Griefs. Maria de las Angustias, called Angustias—Anguishes. Etc., etc., etc.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALFRED TAYLOR and his family are stopping at the Rockingham House, Portsmouth.

1ST LIEUT. ABNER H. MERRILL, 1st Artillery, was at the Falmouth House, Portland, last week.

POST CHAPLAIN DAVID WILLS, recently appointed, has been ordered to report for assignment to Gen. O. O. Howard, and will be stationed at Walla Walla.

GEN. O. D. GREENE, Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, and Col T. C. Sullivan will start for Fort Klamath on the 16th July, to attend the sittings of a court-martial. A fly-hook or two might be found in their luggage, possibly.—*Vancouver Independent*.

LIEUT. F. H. E. ERNSTEIN, 21st Infantry, has reached Vancouver on his return from New York and Philadelphia.

OF Gen. FIDELITY's plan for turning the waters of the Colorado into the Great Basin of California and Arizona, General

Stoneman says, "It would take a river 1,000 feet wide and ten feet deep, running at the rate of five miles per hour, two hundred years to fill the basin; and after it was filled it would require a river 250 feet wide, ten feet deep, and running at the rate of five miles an hour, to compensate for evaporation."

A CORRESPONDENT of the New London *Telegram* thinks that Postmaster-General Key would have done well to have visited the old historical town of Groton, where his wife's ancestors lived, she being a descendant of the renowned Avery family. Her grandfather was Waitstill Avery of what was called North Groton. Before the Revolutionary struggle of 1776 he removed to North Carolina, where he became an eminent lawyer and a distinguished patriot, taking an active part in securing the independence of his country. The house where her ancestors lived may now be seen near Pequotne plains.

THE widow of Charles II., ex-Grand Duke of Parma, is dead, at the age of seventy-six. She was the daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel I.

Q. M. GEN. MEIOS has informed Miss Mary C. Granberry, Secretary of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Americus, Ga., that there is no objection to that association removing the remains of the Confederate dead from the Andersonville National Cemetery. The remains will accordingly be transferred to Americus as soon as the weather permits.

JOHN SLOTE, an aged man, once a notary public and lawyer, was recently found, according to the N. Y. *Herald*, applying for a lodging in a New York Station House. He then made known that he was the son of Admiral John D. Slote—"Of course you've heard of him—he was the man who first planted the American flag in California." A relative soon came and took charge of the son of the old Admiral.

OF officers formerly stationed at Fort Vancouver, and also in the department, says the *Vancouver Independent*, we notice that Major W. H. Bell arrived from New Orleans in Washington about June 15, relieving Gen. Thos. Wilson as depot commissary there; Capt. Geo. H. Burton, 21st Infantry, is now on general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Col. Cuvier Grover, 1st Cavalry, is Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Col. H. C. Hodges is now in the Q. M. Department at Washington.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Surgeon Storow, of the Army, which occurred in San Francisco on the 12th July. The *Alta California* of the 14th says: "Dr. Samuel A. Storow, Surgeon U. S. A., for some time stationed at the Presidio, and afterward at Laramie, returned to this city recently to endeavor to recover his health, but the disease proved incurable, and he quietly passed away last Saturday. The remains will be interred in the cemetery at Angel Island. The steamer *McPherson* will leave Washington street wharf at 3 P. M., to-day, to convey those who wish to attend the funeral."

AN officer writes us that the Washington despatch to the *Indianapolis Journal*, in regard to the military survey, etc., quoted in the *JOURNAL* of last week, which said "both Mr. Harvey and Lieut. Edelin are graduates of West Point" must be incorrect, for neither of these gentlemen is a graduate of the Academy, "nor has the latter ever received the slightest intimation of his appointment to any military survey." The writer of the despatch to the *Indianapolis* paper was inaccurate also in ascribing Lieut. Edelin to the Second Confederate Dragoons, as there was no such regiment.

THE *Portland Press* of the 18th says: "The party given to our naval visitors at City Hall, last night, was a very brilliant affair. Among the distinguished guests present were Admiral Wyman and staff, Capt. Fillebrown and officers of the *Pouchatan*, Capt. McNamara and officers of the *Constellation*, and the cadets from the Naval Academy, Gen. George Thom and the other United States officers stationed in this city. There were about 120 gentlemen and some 80 ladies in attendance. The programmes were very pretty and were dedicated on the fly leaf to the *Pouchatan* and *Constellation*, Portland, July 17th, 1879." They included an order of seventeen dances. . . . The dance lasted until a late hour, when the officers returned to the fleet."

MRS. DORSEY, of Mississippi, who lately left all her property, worth probably a quarter of a million, to Mr. Jefferson Davis, had a brother, Col. Ellis, living in Brooklyn, a married sister living in Louisiana, and a nephew, the son of her brother Thomas, who died in the Confederate service. She also left two step-brothers, the sons of Gen. Charles G. Dahlgren, who, after her father's death, married her mother. Her father died in 1838, leaving his widow, who subsequently became Mrs. Dahlgren, sister-in-law of the Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, and four children, Mrs. Dorsey being the eldest. Mrs. Dorsey had a library rich in Southern history and literature, printed and in manuscript, and in her home Mr. Davis began his history of the late Rebellion, upon which he is still at work. Mr. Ellis, it is said, will contest the will, on the ground of undue influence, as Mr. Davis for over a year has resided at Beauvoir, the late home of Mrs. Dorsey.

1ST LIEUT. AND BYT. CAPT. HENRY H. PIERCE, of the 21st Infantry, has employed the leisure hours of garrison life on the Pacific, by a translation of the *Æneid*, which the Lippincotts have published in handsome style.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Major Amos Stickney, U. S. A., Metropolitan Hotel; Capt. M. R. Brown, Corps

of Engineers, U. S. A., Everett House; Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Inspector-General's Dept., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Ripley, 24th Infantry.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in Philadelphia, Pa., during the past week: Capt. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Continental Hotel; Gen. G. A. H. Blake, U. S. A., Lafayette Hotel.

COL. ROMEYN B. AYRES, who succeeds to the command of the 2d U. S. Art., is a veteran of the Mexican War, as well as a soldier of distinction during the War of the Rebellion. He will be succeeded at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., by Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart, 3d Artillery (promoted from major 4th Artillery), who has been for some years on the Pacific coast.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending July 23, 1879: Capt. W. P. Atwell, retired; Col. N. W. Brown, Asst. Paymaster-Gen.; Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d Infantry; Lieut. D. J. Gibbon, 9th Cavalry; Captain A. Barrett, Military Storekeeper; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Duane, Engineers; Lieut. T. C. Davenport, 9th Cavalry; Lieut. A. D. B. Smead, 3d Cavalry.

CAPT. JOHN S. McCULLOCH, an elder brother of the late Gen. Ben McCulloch, and the last but one of the five brothers who fought for Texan independence, died at his home in Ellis county, Texas, a few days ago, in the 76th year of his age. Gen. Harry McCulloch survives.

GEN. KILPATRICK has become the president of a polo club.

THOMAS WRIGHT, of Bristol, Va., cut from his breast with his pocketknife last week a large bullet which he received in the battle of Chickamauga, in 1861. He was shot in the back, the ball working round to the front.

A SHANGHAI letter says the reason the horses were taken from Gen. Grant's coach, in that city, was because of fright, and sailors of the gunboat *Monocacy* dragged the coach the remainder of the distance, about a mile.

THE Rev. William Leeke, who was buried recently in Derbyshire, England, was a soldier at Waterloo and carried the colors of his regiment, the 52d Light Infantry, which led the gallant charge on the Imperial Guard.

HELEN PETRIE, of the Shetland Islands, has died at Kinghorn. She was a native of Unst, and during a gale, May 26, 1856, she and her sister-in-law, with her father, a one armed man of seventy, steering, put off in a small punt and saved the lives of two fishermen. Two years later she saved three lives under precisely similar circumstances; she went over to the mainland and ended her days as a domestic servant.

THE Zulus, in battle, keep working their jaws, for what good nobody ever knew. The same phenomenon sometimes happens in the American Congress.—"*Personal Intelligence*," N. Y. *Herald*.

CAPT. CLARENCE E. DUTTON, Ordnance, was, July 23, elected secretary and disbursing officer of the Public Lands Commission. It will meet, Aug. 18, at Omaha.

THE Mississippi River Commission meet in St. Louis this week.

A PRESS despatch says: "Gen. Hazen has written a letter complaining of the order of Gen. Sherman promulgating the proceedings of the Stanley Court-martial, and asking that his conduct at the several engagements mentioned in the proceedings of the trial be made the subject of official inquiry. Gen. Sherman has refused the request, and has ordered Gen. Hazen to join his regiment in Dakota."

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending July 23: Army—Capt. Wm. Prince, Ordnance; Capt. W. S. Starring, Ordnance; Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, 13th Infantry; Lieut. L. A. NeSmith, 12th Infantry, and wife; Major J. Mendenhall, 1st Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Duane, Engineers; Capt. M. R. Brown, Engineers, and wife; Mrs. Gordon Winslow-Navy—Ch. Nav. Constructor J. W. Esasy, Professor W. W. Fay, Pay Inspector H. M. Dennison, Paymaster S. T. Brown, Midshipman E. B. Webster, Lieut. W. W. Rhodes and wife.

THE play of "Ours" was performed at the Post Theatre, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., on July 11 and July 14, with the following cast: Hugh Chalcot, Lieut. Price; Sir Alex. Shendryn, Bart., Capt. Bisbee; Angus McAllister, Lieut. McCauley; Prince Petrovsky, Lieut. Wolf; Capt. Samprey, Mr. Chatterton; Sergt. Jones, Lieut. O'Brien; Gamekeeper, Dr. Frick; Lady Shendryn, Mrs. Price; Blanche Hage, Miss Gilmore; Mary Netley, Mrs. Bisbee.

CIVIL ENGINEER F. A. STRATTON, of the Navy, died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the evening of Thursday, July 19. He was stationed at League Island, and had been ill since April. He was born Nov. 30, 1829, in Massachusetts, and, being educated to civil engineering, followed his calling in the far West. He is said in 1851 to have commanded a company of riflemen in a winter campaign against the Sioux. Entering the Volunteer Army in 1861, he was promoted to be major in September, 1862, lieutenant-colonel in September, 1864, colonel in May, 1865, and brevet brigadier-general in March. He took part in many battles, in the cavalry arm, distinguished himself greatly. At the battle of Franklin he was wounded, and in the engagement of Oct. 8, 1864, received a sabre cut in the hand. He married, Feb. 24, 1866, Mrs. Griffith, formerly Miss Keeling, of Norfolk, Va. He entered the Navy January 1, 1867, his commission dating March 28, 1867. His residence was at Washington, and there his remains will rest.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*
 STEPHAN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law.
 NAVIGATION—Commodore William D. Whiting.
 EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Karl English.
 ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
 MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
 PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutler.
 STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
 NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
 NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Adm'l J. R. M. Mullany.
 NAVAL ACADEMY—

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island.
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
 Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
 Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
 Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
 Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Enterprise* was at Christiana, Norway, June 27.
 The *Adams* arrived at San Francisco on July 18 from Panama.

The *Pouchatan* arrived at League Island on July 21 from Portland, Me.

ENSIGN JAMES P. UNDERWOOD, U. S. N., died at Saugatuck, Mich., July 9.

The practice ships, *Mayflower* and *Standish*, arrived at the New York yard on July 20.

The *Alaska* expects to sail from Mare Island about the 1st of August for Panama.

The *Ticonderoga* arrived at Gaboon, W. C. A., May 16, and left the next day for the Congo river.

The *Constitution* sailed from League Island July 19 for New York.

The *St. Marys* sailed from Madeira, July 13, for New York.

The *Kearsage*, Commander J. E. Pillsbury, was at St. Johns, N. F., on the 21st July.

ADMIRAL WYMAN transferred his flag from the *Pouchatan* to the *Marion* on July 19.

The *Hartford* has been ordered to return home from the Brazil station, and will leave about the 1st of October next.

The *Tallapoosa* left Norfolk July 21 for New York, New London, Newport, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. She was at New York July 23.

The *Porte* refuses to allow the *Quinnebaug*, Commander N. H. Farquhar, to enter the Black Sea, because her tonnage exceeds 800.

The *Minnesota* arrived off Stony Point July 15, and participated in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of that place.

The training ship *Saratoga* arrived at New London on July 19. She sailed from New London for Gardner's Bay July 22.

The *Constellation* arrived at Portland, Me., July 15, and on the 21st sailed for Newport, R. I., which place she expected to reach about the 3d of August.

COMMANDER BEARDSLEE, of the *Jamestown*, has destroyed all the Nochenoo stills in and about Sitka. There was no violent opposition.

The French ships *La Galissoniere* and *La Bourdonnais*, which left Newport, R. I., last week, are now at Halifax.

At Halifax, July 19, a sailor of the British ship *Bellerophon* was buried, having died from yellow fever contracted at Jamaica, while acting as valet to Captain D'Arcy Irvine.

We learn from an authoritative source that the statement of the Portsmouth *Gazette*, alluded to in our last issue, to the effect that "the *Marion* had broken a cylinder head, and would require a new one," is wholly incorrect.

The *Pouchatan* has been ordered to Chester to tow the new dry dock to Pensacola. The *Vandalia* will accompany the *Pouchatan* to Pensacola, and upon the delivery of the dock the former vessel will proceed to Aspinwall, and the latter will return to New York to meet the Admiral, who goes thither in the *Marion*.

The *Minnesota* has been visited by thousands of visitors since she anchored off Roundout last Saturday, and many have come from the interior. The work of enlistment still goes on. On the 22d, a detachment of boys from the ship, together with the band, under Lieutenant Commander White, took part in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the battle of Minisink, at Goshen, N. Y., near the Delaware River, marching in the procession.

The remains of the late Lieut. Murray S. Day, U. S. N. (who died on board the *Vandalia* at St. Thomas, W. I., on December 27, 1878), have recently arrived in

New York, and have been interred in their final resting place, at Woodlawn Cemetery, near New York City.

CADET MIDSHIPMAN WM. J. MAXWELL, of the *Constellation*, has been granted 10 days leave on account of sickness. Cadet Midshipman Walter G. Richardson, on the same vessel, has been transferred to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

A CONSTANTINOPLE despatch of July 17 says: Two officers of the *Quinnebaug*, while going on Saturday in a small boat aboard that vessel, were stopped opposite the Palace by Turkish soldiers, taken before the police authorities, and detained two hours. On Monday, on the energetic demand of the United States Minister, the Turkish Naval Commander, in the presence of the crew of the *Quinnebaug* made formal excuses, when the United States Minister declared the *amende* complete.

COMMODORE SHUFELDT reports to the Navy Department the arrival of the *Ticonderoga* at St. Helena June 21—last from St. Paul de Loando. There had been considerable sickness on board, but a change of climate had improved the condition of all. But one death had occurred—Francis Huxley, boy. The *Ticonderoga* would remain long enough at St. Helena to thoroughly establish the health of the officers and crew, and then proceed further south.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, commanding the *Saratoga*, reports that Robt. Lee Robey, apprentice, fell overboard from the *Saratoga*, at New York, July 16, while the vessel was anchored off the Battery. The tide was running strong ebb at the time, and the lad was in great danger. David M. Buchanan, apprentice, sprang after him, with all clothing on, and held him until John Hayden, another apprentice, came to the relief of both. All three were picked up by a boat from the ship.

REAR ADMIRAL HOWELL reports from Portsmouth, Eng., July 2 the movements of the vessels on the European station under his command. The *Trenton* arrived at Portsmouth June 24 from Marseilles, having touched at Barcelona, Gibraltar, Tangier and Cadiz. The *Albatross* was at Havre June 27, to sail that day for Southampton. She had visited Tangier, Cadiz and Lisbon. The *Enterprise* on June 25 left Cuxhaven for Christiana. She had visited Havre, Antwerp and Wilhelmshaven. The *Quinnebaug* arrived at Jaffa May 19, went to Smyrna, and thence to Constantinople, which place she reached June 20. The *Wyoming* was at Venice June 26, having been at Leghorn, Palermo and Messina. She was under orders to Alexandria. Health of squadron good. Later dates, by mail, report the *Trenton* at Antwerp July 9.

The Baltimore *Sun*, commenting on the decision of the Maurice-Worden libel suit, of which an account was given in the JOURNAL of last week, says: The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Prof. B. Maurice against Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N., for damages for libel. The question raised was by a plea of limitation, the Admiral claiming that the suit was not commenced within the three years required by law. To this Prof. Maurice answered that he was unable to sue within three years from the accruing of the cause of action in consequence of the absence of Admiral Worden out of the State of Maryland, being at that time within the territory ceded by the State of Maryland in 1847 to the United States for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. A demurrer to this was put in by the Admiral, which the Court of Appeals sustains and affirms, which is as much as to say that the plea of absence from the State does not apply to an officer while stationed at the Naval Academy. Other questions in another branch of this case have been raised in the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore, and appealed.

"Two classes of cadet engineers," says the New York *Herald* of Monday, July 21, "arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, on their annual practice cruise. The senior officer is Lieut.-Commander W. M. Folger, of the steam tug *Mayflower*, on which vessel, the first class, numbering 20 young men, is stationed. The third class, 28 in number, is on board the tug *Standish*, commanded by Lieut.-Commander F. W. Dickens. The second class of cadets are 'on leave,' and the fourth class is now forming. The two vessels left the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., June 13, and proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where the navy-yard was visited and the machine shops were inspected. Thence the tugs steamed to the Delaware, where various places of scientific interest were visited. Among other points at which they stopped were Newcastle, Wilmington, Chester and Philadelphia. On last Saturday week the vessels turned their bows toward Perth Amboy where a special train was tendered the cadets by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which conveyed them to Mauch Chunk and various other places of note in the coal, iron and steel region of Pennsylvania. After leaving Perth Amboy they went to Cold Spring and West Point, where they called at the iron foundry and inspected the Military Academy. They sailed from West Point yesterday morning, reaching this harbor at noon. The cadets are under the instruction of Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Manning, who is assisted by R. H. Milligan and A. W. Cane. Though they are in excellent health, and appear to enjoy the novelty of the cruise, they have to work pretty hard. Their visits of inspection are made in the forenoon to the workshops. Each cadet keeps a journal and a sketch book, in which he is required to make a sketch of 'something novel in machinery,' after each visit on shore. The *Mayflower* and *Standish* will remain at the Navy-yard for one week, and during their stay the cadets will visit the workshops at that place. They have been invited to the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and will inspect the principal machine shops in New York, Jersey City and round about. After leaving here they will go East, stopping at New London, Newport, Bristol, Providence and New Bedford. They will return to Annapolis by way of this city and Washington, reaching the Naval Academy by August 31, when one month's leave of absence will be granted them."

THE New Orleans *Picayune*, noting the return of the *Wachusett* to that city, says: The *Wachusett* left Pensacola June 21, with orders to proceed, if possible, up the Mississippi as far as St. Louis, but was not permitted to proceed further than 75 miles above Vicksburg, as she bumped and grounded on a sand bar, and those on board had the honor of spending the "national holiday" there, the annals of the Navy Department having no previous record of a United States man-of-war being grounded on a sand bar on the Fourth of July. It was the original intention for the *Wachusett* to proceed to St. Louis without enlisting boys until her return, the points at which boys would be enlisted being at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Bolivar, Lake Providence, Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans; but, owing to her inability to reach St. Louis and her return, boys will only be recruited in New Orleans. The *Wachusett* has only accommodation for 100 boys. According to the law they must be accompanied on board by their parents or guardians. There were a few applications made at Vicksburg and Lake Providence, but in nearly all the cases the boys were unaccompanied by their parents or guardians.

THE *Marion* is still at Portsmouth, and the *Gazette* of that city says: The ship, which was built at this yard, has been nearly four years in commission, having lately returned from a cruise in European waters, and had an entirely new complement of officers and crew. We found the vessel in the most perfect order, the ship looking clean and healthy, with no sickness on board excepting some slight cases not serious enough to require their staying in the sick-bay during the day. Government has put on board this ship about 2,000 pounds of disinfectant powder, a certain amount of it to be used daily and left in exposed places. The battery—six nine-inch broadside smooth-bores, an eight-inch pivot rifle altered from an eleven-inch smooth bore, and a small pivot rifle on the fore-castle—shows good care; the rigging has been newly rattled down and tarred since her arrival here, and other improvements made, all of which adds much to her appearance. The officers of the *Marion* are as follows: Comdr. Francis M. Bunce, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. George A. Converse, executive officer; Lieuts. Wm. I. Moore, John P. Merrell, Edward A. Field, C. W. Ruschenberger, Herbert Winslow; Ensigns Frederick H. Tyler, Henry C. Geary, Washington I. Chambers; Midshipmen Charles C. Marsh, Wm. A. Graham; Chief Engineer L. J. Allen; Passed Asst. Eng. J. G. Bronsahan; Asst. Eng. Henry C. Baughman; Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont; Passed Asst. Surgeon John H. Hall; Boatswain Charles E. Rich; Gunner Robert H. Cross; Carpenter Thomas P. Smith; Sailmaker Frank Watson.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* of last Monday contains the following items of news: The *Galena* is gradually reaching completion, and has received her machinery from Washington, which will be put in place as early as possible. She will not be taken out of the dry dock before next Thursday.....Capt. Francis H. Baker has received orders to hold himself in readiness for his detachment as Chief of the Equipment Department of the Navy-yard, as he is to be assigned to duty in command of the *Constitution*.....The North Atlantic Squadron will again rendezvous at this port in October, and the sight of it will gratify the people of this vicinity who take so much interest in all that concerns the Navy.....The yard mechanics are now busy in renovating the commandant's house at Norfolk, lately taken possession of by Commodore A. K. Hughes, whose family will take up their residence here in October.....It is a notable fact that at this time this harbor is deserted by our men-of-war—in commission—a thing of rare occurrence.....The force in the Construction Department, which was suspended last Friday, resumed work upon half time yesterday morning.....Lieut. L. C. Webster, of this city, has been granted a leave of absence for a month from duty at the Navy-yard.....The workmen in the Yards and Docks Department will commence the erection of a small building at the Naval Hospital this week for the use of the new heating apparatus.

A NEW ORLEANS despatch of July 17 to the New York *Sun*, speaking of the *Wachusett*, says: The enlistment of marine lads at this point has been fairly lively up to to-day, when a dampening circumstance occurred which deterred candidates from presenting themselves. A crowd of candidates for the Navy, with their fathers, sisters, etc., were waiting at 1 o'clock on the wharf at the foot of Canal street for the launch of the vessel to take them on board. The section of the wharf whereon the candidates stood suddenly gave way, precipitating the crowd of more than 100 persons, among whom were several ladies, into 15 feet of water. Many of the men and several of the ladies saved themselves by clinging on to the timbers and debris of the wharf. Three of the ladies' lives were saved by good swimmers among the men. James Wilkinson, grandson of Gen. Wilkinson, of the Revolutionary Army, and T. Duval, son of Gov. Duval, of Florida and Alabama, succeeded in saving the lives of two ladies and one gentleman. The *Wachusett's* launch picked up several more who were struggling in the water. Several candidates for the marine service were nearly strangled, and were carried home with all their ambition for naval honors dead. It is fortunate that this accident did not result in the loss of life. It was only prevented from so resulting by the presence of mind of about 20 gentlemen who got the ladies safely on shore. The only damage so far reported is the loss of slippers and hats, and a few slight bruises and contusions among the gentlemen. The day's enlistments were, however, ended, and an immense amount of naval armor was quenched by the accidental plunge in fresh water.

"ONE of the first steps," says a Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, "taken by the National Board of Health, which promises to stop issuing pronouncements and to go to work, is to ask the President to detail naval officers for service in the

yellow fever districts. The proposition, of course, is not favorably received by naval officers, their families or friends, and the Cabinet is not disposed to approve the proposition to make such service obligatory. The question will probably be settled by leaving it to some extent to the will of the officers. The National Board of Health finds its authority to make this application in the law creating the board. That law authorizes the President to use for the purposes of the National Health act any forces in the executive departments that will not be needed for the necessities of the service elsewhere. This authority, which is not well defined, would include Army officers as well as those of the Navy. There are doubts whether the President or Secretary of the Navy could order officers to such duty under the law, should the officers themselves decline to go. Several naval officers last year volunteered their services, and received neither special reward nor honor for it. Under the National Health act, no additional compensation is allowed, although their expenses are to be paid by the Government. In another letter, it is added: "The Cabinet session to-day was very brief. With the exception of a few routine matters, the only subject under consideration was the request of the National Board of Health that medical officers of the Navy be detailed to foreign countries, where yellow fever is known to exist, for the purpose of examining all vessels bound for the United States, and to such as are not infected issuing clean bills of health. The act creating the board provides that they shall make or cause to be made any special examinations and investigations at any place or places within the United States or at foreign ports, as they may deem best, to aid in the execution of this act and the promotion of its objects." The question arose whether under the act empowering the board such details were mandatory, but it was not so determined. The sentiment of the members present appeared that it would be very unjust to detail these officers to such places at the risk of their lives. It is known there will be considerable hesitation about ordering either Army or Navy surgeons to such duty, unless, as in the case of the supply ship sent down the Mississippi river last summer, voluntary offers shall be made.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 18.—Cadet Midshipmen Richard T. Isbester and Martin Bevington, to the Wachusett, at New Orleans.

JULY 19.—Lieutenant Richard C. Derby, to the Vandalia, at New Bedford, Mass.

Ensign J. M. Robinson, to the Michigan, at Erie, Pa.

Cadet Engineers Harry S. Elseffer and Joseph M. Pickrell, to the Tuscarora, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 21.—Captain Aaron W. Weaver, to duty in charge of the Equipment Department, Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 1st August.

Commander Edward E. Potter, to open a Rendezvous at St. Louis, Mo., for the enlistment of boys for the naval service.

Master Samuel L. Graham, to the Hydrographic Office on the 1st August.

Assistant Surgeon Henry T. Percy, to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kiersted, to the Vandalia, at Lewes, Delaware.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, to special duty at the Delaware Iron Works, Chester, Pa.

JULY 22.—Lieutenant Daniel W. Davis, to the receiving vessel Passaic as executive at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon James R. Waggoner, to the receiving vessel Passaic at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st August.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Swan, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st August.

DETACHED.

JULY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Jewell, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer Gedney on the 31st July, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant John Garvin, Masters Charles E. Fox and Milton K. Schwenk, Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, and Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross, from the Coast Survey steamer Gedney on the 31st July, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Lemuel J. Draper, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to temporary duty on board the Michigan in connection with the enlistment of boys for the Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Tuscarora on the 5th August.

JULY 21.—Captain Francis H. Baker, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander George A. Converse, from the Marion, and placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Adolph Marx and Master Edward F. Qualtrough, from the Trenton, European Squadron, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley, from the Vandalia on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 22.—Lieutenant Jacob E. Noell, from the receiving vessel Passaic on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Amos, from the Passaic on the 31st July, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st August.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. C. Persons, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 31st July, and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from August 2.

To Lieutenant-Commander James M. Forsyth, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, during the month of August.

To Captain C. H. Wells, Chief Signal Officer at Washington, during the month of August.

To Lieutenant M. B. Buford, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, from July 22 to September 1.

To Lieutenant T. A. Lyons, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from August 4.

To Lieutenant W. McCarty Little, attached to the training ship Minnesota for one month.

To Ensign Charles M. McCartney, attached to the Hydrographic Office, during the month of August.

To Master Downs L. Wilson, attached to the Hydrographic Office, during the month of August.

To Master C. D. Galloway, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from August 4.

To Surgeon S. F. Shaw, attached to the receiving ship St. Louis, during the month of August.

To Surgeon George F. Cooke, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, during the month of August.

To Pay Inspector W. W. Williams, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of August.

To Chief Engineer Charles E. DeValin, attached to the receiving ship Colorado, during the month of August.

To Medical Director Edward Shippen, for thirty days from July 28.

To Chief Engineer E. Lawton, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from July 28.

To Mate F. M. Poole for one month, to take effect on the arrival of the Tallapoosa at Boston.

To Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, during the month of August.

To Paymaster John H. Stevenson, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from August 2.

To Assistant Engineer Geo. H. T. Babbitt, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, for one month from July 21.

To Carpenter John A. Dixon, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, during the month of August.

To Carpenter Edward H. Hay, attached to the training ship Saratoga, for one month from July 22.

TRANSFERRED.

Ensign Charles J. Badger, at present on board the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, will be transferred to the Monongahela on her return to California.

COMMISSIONED.

Franklin C. Prindle has been commissioned a Civil Engineer in the Department of the Navy from July 22, 1879, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 23, 1879:

Charles Smith Powell, beneficiary, July 8, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Francis Huxley, ordinary seaman, boy, June 19, U. S. S. Ticonderoga, at sea.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

JULY 15.—Captain H. Clay Cochrane, to report at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, in compliance with his orders of June 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Second Lieutenant L. C. Webster, stationed at Norfolk, Va., for one month from August 1.

To First Lieutenant James B. Breeze, attached to the training ship Minnesota for one month from the July 12.

CABINET NAVAL JOKES.—The President has probably the heartiest Cabinet that any President ever assembled around him. The Attorney-General seems to take a peculiar delight in joking Secretary Thompson. At a recent Cabinet meeting the Naval Secretary took with him a list of midshipmen who had passed their examinations. The Secretary called attention to them, and said he would like to have their nominations for promotion to ensigns sent to the Senate as soon as possible, "as they are worthy young men who have thoroughly earned their spurs." "Mr. Thompson," interrupted Mr. Devens, "how long since have they been wearing spurs in the Navy?" After ten minutes of boy play before school, the President calls the meeting to order. The regular business is taken up, the Secretary of State leading off with his budget. The discussion is conducted in a conversational way. The meetings generally last about two hours.—*Washington Star*.

Of the operations of Captain Eads for deepening the Mississippi, *Iron* says: "The work was a difficult and dangerous one, but it has been skillfully managed, and the modes of procedure employed will be useful as a guide in similar operations. He has carried out and nearly completed his jetties, washing out a channel a hundred feet wide and from twenty-four to twenty-six feet in depth at high-water floods, so that the largest ships engaged in the New Orleans trade can safely pass between that port and the Gulf, and in this he has anticipated his engagement by nearly six months."

M. DE LESSERS, in a lecture at Amiens on the Panama Canal, stated that the subscription would be opened two months hence; that in November he should himself start for the Isthmus, that the first sod would be turned on New Year's Day, and that with 30,000 or 40,000 navvies, some of them Chinese, but 15,000 of them free negroes from Brazil, whom the Emperor Pedro would doubtless agree to send, the work would be completed in seven or eight years.

STEEL VESSELS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.—Practical experience, says the *Engineer*, having shown steel, under the modern processes of manufacture, to be adapted to a variety of purposes for which it was at no very remote period considered to be altogether unsuited, it is not surprising to learn that it is superseding iron in multifarious directions, and is being largely used by the Admiralty in the construction of vessels for the British navy. Indeed, that navy already possesses a steel despatch vessel, the *Iris*, which is only waiting to be commissioned, and is regarded by some of the best authorities not only as a strikingly pretty, but also as a remarkably useful craft; a sister ship, the *Mercury*, is rapidly approaching completion; and six steel and iron corvettes, costing about £100,000 each, and built on the Clyde by Messrs. Elder and Co., three being engined by that firm, and the remainder by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., have also been received at the government dockyards, and are now being masted, rigged, and finished for sea. More recently still, designs have been prepared for the construction of two steel vessels—the *Canada* and the *Cordelia*—which are each to be advanced 177 tons this financial year, their frames being already laid on the building slips at Portsmouth dock-yard. All the names of these eight corvettes commence

with the third letter in the alphabet, those launched from the yard of Messrs. Elder having been named the *Comus*, *Champion*, *Carysfort*, *Curacao*, *Conquest* and *Cleopatra*. These six resemble each other in all respects, their principal dimensions being—length between perpendiculars, 225 ft.; extreme breadth, 44 ft. 6 in.; depth in hold, 21 ft. 6 in.; and tonnage 1,270. The load draught of water will be, forward, 17 ft., and at after end, 18 ft. 6 in. The engines are compound, and have an indicated horse power of 2,000, while the vessels have six boilers each, and the propelling power is a single screw with two blades, of a diameter of 16 ft. 6 in. The engine, boiler, and shaft bearers are to be of steel, and the beams of the poop and fore-castle, the upper deck, part of the lower deck, and the platforms in the hold are to be of solid steel, welded, or rolled. A steel-rifle-proof conning tower is to be fitted on either side of each ship. The *Cordelia* and the *Canada* are estimated to cost rather over £160,000 each, but the actual expenditure is more likely to be in excess of £200,000.

MR. HENRY A. SEVERN, of Herne Hill, England, has invented a mariner's compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessel is out of the ordered course. The constant position of the card, and the ever-varying position of the ship, is used to make and break metallic contact, which causes an electric bell to be sounded, and thus to announce the fact that the vessel is off her course. The apparatus is contained in a small box, easily carried about, and is intended to be kept in the captain's cabin.

THE English Naval Church Society has recently offered a prize for the best essay on the promotion of religion in the Royal Navy.

THE WEEK'S FOREIGN NEWS.

INTELLIGENCE from Central Asia is to the effect that China is preparing for war with Russia.

It is reported that the Russian general Lomakin has had several encounters with the Tekke-Turkomans, who resisted stoutly. They are thought to number 40,000.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, the Army Discipline bill passed its third reading. The announcement of the result was received with cheers. The Marquis of Hartington moved on Thursday night a resolution declaring that any bill contemplating the retention of corporal punishment in the British army would be unsatisfactory. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 289 to 183, which is the largest majority the government has received for some time. In the British House of Lords the Army Discipline bill was finally passed. In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke said that negotiations were proceeding between the German and other governments in regard to the Samoan Islands.

AN Argentine cruiser has captured Gen. Godoy, the Paraguayan insurgent leader, and the Paraguayan troops have recaptured the town of Fumaita.

A DESPATCH to the Cologne *Gazette* reports that the mental condition of the ex-Empress Carlotta is much improved.

GEN. BOURBAKI, recently dismissed from the command of Lyons, has called upon President Grevy and assured him of his attachment to the Republic.

AMONGST Mexican news we note that the *Diario* (official) states that, according to the laws of the country, foreigners serving the government in an official capacity become Mexican citizens. The Department of the Interior reports the population of the Republic to be 9,686,777.

THE Emperor of Germany has, in substance, approved the sentence pronounced by the second court-martial on the officers tried for the *Grosser Kurfuhrst* disaster. According to information published in Cologne, the only point the Emperor has taken exception to is the acquittal of Officer Mons, for whose trial a third court-martial is summoned.

THE Paris *Estafette* publishes the following letter, as written by Prince Jerome Napoleon to the Empress Eugenie, on the 26th of June, after mass for the Prince Imperial in Paris: "Madame: I have just come from service at the Church of Saint Augustin for my brave and unfortunate cousin. I am profoundly moved and desirous of expressing my mournful sympathy for your Majesty." A meeting of Bonapartists on Saturday adopted a resolution declaring that by the death of the Prince Imperial Prince Jerome Napoleon becomes the head of the Bonaparte family. It also decided to adhere to the plebiscitary principle.

THE *Semaine Financiere* reports that the prospectus of the Panama Canal Company is expected to appear in August. The ordinary capital will be 400,000,000 francs, represented by 800,000 shares, 10,000 of which the *Commissionnaires* will retain. The Company also proposes to issue obligations to the extent of 200,000,000 francs, making the entire capital 600,000,000 francs.

THE deposit of \$150,000 required to be made in London under the Colombian concession to the Isthmus Canal Company before the work can be formally proceeded with was paid at London last Saturday to the banker appointed by the United States of Colombia to receive it.

A CONFLICT has taken place in the District of Osman-Bazar, between the Bulgarian militia and the insurgents. The Turks had 45 killed and 15 wounded. The loss of the militia was more serious.

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shareholder all the advantages of the largest operator. Immense profits are
divided monthly. Any amount, from \$5 to \$5,000, or more, can be used suc-
cessfully. N. Y. *Register Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says, "By the com-
bination system, \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$500, or 7 per
cent.; \$100 makes \$1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month,
according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 25th:
"The combination method of operating stocks is the most successful ever
adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is
founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an
income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn
Journal*, April 26th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in
one of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s combinations." New circular (mailed free)
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plied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Stargess, U. S.
Army.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN CRANNY, A NATIVE
of South Ireland. He served during the Mexican War, and
was discharged from the 5th U. S. Infantry in 1853 in some part of
Texas. Address C. C. Office of this paper.
New York, July 1, 1879.

Smoke LITTLE BUILDER CIGAR. See Advertisement.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the action
taken by the War Department on the report of the
Equipment Board, which we publish this week. It is
to be followed next week by a General Order on the
subject. We are authorized to say that Gen. Sherman
would like an expression of opinion from officers as to
his suggestion that the insignia of brevet rank be worn
on the breast, when on duty, according to brevet rank.
As it is a question of taste, he does not propose to make
an order on the subject.

As interesting trial of the Hotchkiss revolving can-
non took place recently at Copenhagen, the trial being
at sea and at night by the light of the electric lamp.
It is reported to have been a great success, it being
found that better work could be done in the night than
by daylight. Mr. Hotchkiss has received a contract
from the Russians and is delivering the cannon.

The Secretary of War has forwarded to Memphis
1,500 tents and rations for 10,000 people for twenty
days, to be used in aid of the sufferers from yellow
fever.

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A NAVAL RESERVE.

THANKS to the persistent efforts of some of our
progressive naval officers, there is now a prospect
that we shall ultimately be relieved from our humiliat-
ing dependence upon foreigners for seamen to man our
naval vessels. The authority to enlist annually seven
hundred and fifty boys for our Navy, and the establish-
ment of training ships for the instruction of these youth,
promises to provide us in time with a body of American
seamen sufficient for our Navy. The good effect of the
new system is already beginning to show itself, and
incidentally the Navy will gain something from the
increase of interest in it, which results from having its
seamen bound by home ties to those whose votes control
legislation. The enthusiasm with which the young
sailors enter upon their new life is full of promise, too,
for the future elevation of the tone of the service.

Now that Congress has been persuaded of the neces-
sity of doing something for our Navy we hope it will
realize that it has only made a beginning, in the right
direction. To provide for a well trained and intelligent
body of seamen is only part of its duty. Ships are
needed as badly as men; and not only ships to
thoroughly equip a small but efficient naval force to
serve as the nucleus of a greater in the extremity of
war, but ships which, while devoted to the uses of com-
merce in time of peace, shall be, in case of war, at
the service of the Government. As our Army has its
reserve force of organized and unorganized militia to
draw upon in need, so should our Navy have its cor-
responding reserve in the mercantile marine. To suffer
our Navy and our mercantile marine to decay together
is to make us contemptible in the eyes of the world and
to invite aggression.

Speaking of American competition in commerce and
manufactures, a recent writer in the London *Contem-
porary Review* said exultantly: "Wherever they (the
American merchants) turn they are compelled to rely on
British assistance. Beyond their own coasts their com-
mercial marine has practically ceased to exist." This
statement has in it more truth than novelty. While
Congress has shown a ready disposition to waste millions
in improving impossible water ways into the interior of
the continent, and which lead to no market, they have
thus far displayed an absolute incapacity to realize the
advantages to be derived from the expenditures of a
few hundred thousand, to enable our merchants to take
advantage of that great ocean highway opening up to us
for the great markets of the world. To encourage the
building of those grand avenues of communication,
the Pacific railroads, many millions of public funds have
been devoted, and devoted wisely. By what possible
logic can we demonstrate that it is not equally wise to
encourage the building of American ships, to transport
abroad the products and the manufactures the railroads
bring to the seaboard? True, the public money will
help to build up fortunes for individuals; but is not
this in accordance with the declared and long established
policy of this country? Has not our policy of pro-
tection developed manufactures to the profit of individuals?
Have not our Pacific railroads added to the already
colossal fortunes of railroad magnates? Unless we are

to accept the doctrine of agrarianism, and settle back to
the primitive condition of herdsmen, why should we
concern ourselves with that argument? The question is
not how many American citizens may grow rich by the
encouragement given to ship building, but whether the
public policy which results to their advantage is in
accordance with the general good, and that growth in
national greatness and wealth, which is to the advantage
of every citizen.

We consider this question as it is one which inti-
mately concerns the future of this country, not only as
a mercantile community, but as a great naval power.
By wise legislation Congress can gradually secure to us
vessels, built with reference to naval, as well as mercan-
tile use, and which will provide for us the naval reserve
we need in case of war. What have we now of this
character?

Sailing out of the port of New York under foreign
flags are fleets of steamships, superior in speed and sea-
going qualities to any vessels in our Navy. Properly
armed and equipped, they could drive our commerce
from the ocean, and inflict upon us injuries from which
we should be long in recovering; not to speak of the
humiliation to national pride. Have we forgotten what
we suffered from the *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, and other
Confederate cruisers? If half a dozen inferior vessels
could inflict such injuries upon this country, what would
be the result of turning loose upon us, with nothing to
oppose them, scores of the best steamships afloat? We
cannot hope that Congress will provide naval vessels to pro-
tect us against such a contingency; but at a compara-
tively trifling cost it can gradually set afloat upon the
ocean vessels which would bear the American flag into
every port, as the symbol of our greatness, assist in
opening up the commerce of the world to our growing
manufactures, and place within our reach the means of
defence against aggression in the event of war. To
accomplish all this we need only imitate the wise policy
of the English and German governments, in granting
to national vessels liberal sums for carrying the mails.

Nor is it enough to secure such vessels as we have
described by authorizing free trade in ships, as some
argue. We need quite as much to re-establish on this
side of the Atlantic ship yards, to make us independent
of the foreign markets, which will be closed to us the
moment we stand most in need of them. The wars of
modern days are becoming more and more "short,
sharp, and decisive," and will not wait for the slow pro-
cesses of developing national industries in extremity.
The present development of our manufactures, which is
making us a competitor in foreign markets before which
even the English are beginning to tremble, is largely
due to the encouragement our manufactures received
when the war compelled us to follow a course toward
American industry which should be the wise and con-
sistent policy of peace—in which we can best prepare for
war.

CAUSES AND CURES OF DESERTION.

In the JOURNAL of July 12, we noted the fact that in
G. O. 3, Hdqrs Division of the Pacific, of June 23, 1879,
the Division Commander, Major-Gen. McDowell, gives
the number of desertions from the seven regiments in
his division since January, 1876, to April 30, 1879. The
number is 674, and the order gives a table of the several
companies wherein the desertions occurred. The con-
cluding remarks of Gen. McDowell, as to the principal
causes of desertions, are, however, so timely and so
worthy of study that we now return to them, and give
them in full, as follows:

The yearly average number of desertions from the entire
Army during this period has been 2,012 or 8 per cent. Not-
withstanding the number of desertions in this Division is less
in proportion than in the Army at large they are far too
frequent, especially at this time, eighty-one having been re-
ported since April 30.

It is generally admitted that at no previous period have so
many intelligent, educated and worthy recruits entered the
Service as during the last few years, and it is the duty of all
concerned to try to make the conditions of the Service such
that these men will cheerfully remain loyal to the Govern-
ment they have sworn to faithfully serve.

The following is an extract from a report of an officer who
in 1872, when there were over one hundred deserters at Alca-
traz Island, examined them separately in order to discover if
possible the cause of their dissatisfaction with the military
service, with the view to introduce measures of amelioration:

The great majority assign as the reason for their act, the three
following facts, to wit:

First—Want of sufficient food.
Second—The indifference and neglect of the commissioned
officers commanding their companies and posts.

Third—Cruelty at the hands of their non-commissioned officers,
especially their 1st sergeants.

They complain that the power entrusted to the orderly sergeant
is, as a general rule, far too great; that he can punish them, by
confinement and otherwise, without any previous reference to
higher authority; that he is generally inclined to abuse his author-
ity, and that he can refuse his consent to any appeal to the com-
missioned officers, and punish any such application if made in de-
fiance of his refusal. They complain further that appeals to com-
pany officers are so apt to be treated with scorn or indifference, or,
if listened to, are so frequently without result, that such appeals
are rarely made, and scarcely thought of, as a remedy against the
evils under which they suffer.

While it may justly be alleged that men undergoing sen-
tence will—by way of justification or palliation—seek to ex-

aggrate the causes which led them to desert, and while it may, therefore, be claimed that their statements are not entitled to full credit, still their pleas are not to be unheeded, as they may at least indicate the direction in which investigation should be made.

And, whether or not the foregoing be the principal causes for desertion, or whether such causes exist to a considerable degree, the fact can be surely ascertained, and if they exist they can certainly, to a great extent, be removed by the action of company and post commanders.

If, on the contrary, there exists some underlying cause for discontent such as an insufficient ration, either as a whole or in respect to some component part, one which does not meet the wants of the average man enlisting to-day, or if the quarters and the appurtenances that go therewith are not such as to afford reasonable comfort and promote self respect, or if there be demands upon the soldier's pay keeping down their savings or altogether preventing any accumulation—demands which a pervading sense of justice incline men to think should be borne by the Government, or if the settlement of the recruit's account for clothing keeps him often too long without pay, let careful investigation be made and result reported, to the end that what lies beyond the power of regimental officers to remedy may be referred to the War Department.

In January, 1876, there were eighty-nine deserters confined at Alcatraz. Since that date one hundred and eighty-one deserters have been sentenced to imprisonment of whom fifty-three surrendered. Of these prisoners one hundred and sixty-one by good conduct secured remission of part of their sentence—many the greater part.

Of the fifty-three deserters now at Alcatraz Island, three assign the first and twenty the second and third of the foregoing reasons for their act, and of these ten deserted during first year of their service. Nine of the fifty-three ascribe drunkenness as the cause of trouble and their final desertion. Twenty-two of these deserters surrendered themselves.

The wretchedness of the lives of deserters at large, of men who have violated a solemn oath to bear true faith and allegiance to their country, is shown by the number who, to quiet self-reproaches and find fancied rest and security, again enlist under false names, and by the number who surrender and cheerfully accept punishment in order to recover their independence and free themselves from the dread apprehension which condemns them to obscurity.

It will be observed as a significant fact that one-fifth of the desertions occur within three months from enlistment; one-third within six months; three-fourths within one year.

The order concludes with a recapitulation of General Howard's order of April 15, 1879, which General McDowell directs to be enforced throughout the Division.

This is a matter well worth the careful attention of military men; and an analytical research having contributed so much to show the causes of desertion, certainly every exertion should be made to remove the causes. It is upon company commanders that the responsibility mainly rests, and they should see to it that the provocations to desertion without their respective commands are reduced to a minimum. Obedience and discipline can be obtained and maintained without harshness or tyranny. Firmness, fairness, strict impartiality, and a paternal supervision over the affairs of the military unit will do much to bring about a healthier state of affairs, and those who are charged with the inspection duty of the Army should make it their principal business to see to the internal economy of each company.

THE JEANNETTE.

It was natural that the favorable side of the *Jeannette* expedition to the pole should have been chiefly presented prior to her departure, and that the hearty good wishes so generally felt for her success should have prompted the utterance of all that could be said to encourage the gallant navigators. But now from various quarters come doubts and suggestions which should at least serve the purpose of checking too great hopes, and moderating the degree of success to be looked for.

In the N. Y. *Times* of last Saturday was the account of an interview with Capt. A. W. LAVENDER, of that city, a navigator who has had experience in high latitudes, and is known to the Navy as the inventor of a deep-sea explorer for detecting obstructions and torpedoes. The account says:

Capt. Lavender has recently inspected the *Jeannette*, formerly the *Pandora*, and, with a thousand good wishes for the success of Mr. Bennett's expedition, believes that he only expresses the opinion of all experts in navigation when he predicts that failure is foregone conclusion. In the first instance, said Capt. Lavender last evening, the *Jeannette* is altogether too small for such a purpose. Her size practically unfits her from battling with ice-floes and ice-fields, although it gives some advantage in enabling her to dodge and avoid the former. Circumpolar ice has a certain crispness and brittleness of structure which is not shared by our river ice frozen at higher temperatures. At the same thickness it is more friable, provided the momentum and solidity of the impinging body are sufficient for the purpose of cleavage. He has very little faith in rams for such a work, but believes, on the other hand, that a vessel should be very heavy and propelled with tremendous momentum, to afford any reasonable prospect of breaking through an ice-field. The *Jeannette's* engines are also insufficient for the work, yielding but a moderate speed and momentum per horse power, and consuming eight tons of coal per day with very inefficient results. As she can carry only 180 or 190 tons of coal at most, she must replenish the stock every 16 days in order to keep in good working condition. A steamer of less than 800 tons, with an outfit for three years, was, we think, the smallest that should have undertaken this enterprise.

But, above all, or rather with all these points accomplished, a few good balloons—compact, well made, adapted to endure great strain, and fitted for facile ascensions of not less than 1,500 feet—should have been included in the outfit. There are, says Captain Lavender, many clear, calm, moderately favorable days for balloon ascensions in those regions. A first-class aeronaut, at the elevation of 1,000 feet from the deck of the steamer, could, with a good telescope, survey and map out the surrounding country for a distance of 500 miles, for it must be remembered that the curvature of the earth's surface in the region of the Pole is less than in the region of the equator, and that one can see comparatively a great deal further at a moderate elevation. From the most northerly outlook obtained by Polar expeditions heretofore, the Captain thinks it would be possible to settle the vexed question whether there is an open Polar Sea by means of balloon observations. Of course, it would require the services of an experienced telegraphist and surveyor, as well as of an experienced aeronaut.

Again, if it should happen that a man brave enough to try the experiment could be secured, it would be feasible to make an ascension without cable, and attempt to survey the polar region from

a bird's-eye point of view. It is not probable that the upper strata of the atmosphere at the North are many degrees colder than they are here, if colder at all, and a balloon fitted for an extended voyage—one of 1,500 miles—would be nearly as safe a mode of transit across the Polar region as it would be for a trip across the Atlantic. Possibly a little safer, for on the northern coast of Spitzbergen copious snow storms come from the north, showing conclusively that at some point contiguous to the Pole the weather is warm enough to admit of considerable evaporation, and that there must be unfrozen expanses of water, from the surface of which such evaporation takes place.

It should be added, however, that some of these criticisms were made long before the *Jeannette* started. Thus, a San Francisco letter of June 30 to the N. Y. *Sun* said:

I spent a morning on the *Jeannette* last week. She has been strengthened and put in good order, and has a very liberal outfit; but she is deficient in speed, and her old type of engine gets away with nearly five pounds of coal per horse power per hour, while a new compound engine would do better work on two pounds or even less; and for the work she has ahead economy of fuel is all important. The success and safety of the expedition will turn upon this question of fuel. Mr. Bennett would have done much better to have built a suitable ship, with new and improved machinery. The *Jeannette* will need the Straits with about 150 tons of coal on board; and Mr. Dumbaz, the ice pilot, and the only one of her officers who has ever sailed the Arctic seas, estimates that 50 tons will be needed to warm the ship through one winter. I liked the looks of the officers and crew. The former are intelligent and modest, and they fully comprehend the character of the work they have undertaken, its hardships, and risks. I think they will do all that can be done with the means at their disposal. They seemed to be satisfied with their vessel, the only one who complained of her lack of speed and stowage being the ice pilot. As he has passed through more than one Arctic winter, his judgment is entitled to respect, and I am forced to agree with him.

Once more, the San Francisco *News Letter*, just before the departure, said:

A vessel going on such an errand needs to be built about the bows as strongly as an ironclad ram in order to punch her way through floating ice and it is said that the *Jeannette* is so built. But in order to accomplish this punching, the strength of her engines must vastly exceed what is merely necessary to propel her rapidly through the water. Yet it is acknowledged that the *Jeannette's* engines cannot send her across the bay at a greater speed than five knots an hour. At this rate she would stop dead in water of the consistency of a frozen asphalte. These engines, we are told, are to be "thoroughly repaired," but if any patching up can make them worth a continental for the service they are expected to perform, we shall be greatly surprised. Won't not the money expended on some of those "hogheads of furs" have been more judiciously laid out in providing machinery which would enable the ship to reach regions where the furs would be needed.

While some of these criticisms may be ill-founded or exaggerated, it is well to note them, lest too much should be expected of the *Jeannette*.

In our Washington letter will be found a tribute to the late Gen. Barry, which, taken in conjunction with the official orders, will form a fitting tribute to the character and career of this useful, excellent and greatly lamented officer. It only remains for us to add in this place that the funeral of Gen. Barry took place at Baltimore, at 6 o'clock in the evening of July 21, at Fort McHenry, the Rev. Mr. Wroth, of the Episcopal Church, officiating. Besides the officers at the fort, there were present Gen. W. T. Sherman and Cols. Audenried and Tourtellotte, of his staff; Col. S. Benjamin, of the Adjutant-General's office; Gen. H. F. Clarke, of the Department of the Commissary of Subsistence, and Lieut. Strong, 4th Artillery. After the services the remains were taken to Calvert Station, and placed on the train of the Northern Central Railroad for Buffalo. The funeral, at the desire of the widow, was of the simplest character, without any military display whatever.

The remains of Gen. Barry arrived in Buffalo on the evening of Wednesday, July 23, in charge of a detachment of eight soldiers, under command of Adjutant Clarence O. Howard. The remains were taken to St. Paul's Church, where a guard of soldiers from Fort Porter was stationed. The funeral services there took place at St. Paul's Church at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The cause of Gen. Barry's death was dysentery and malarial fever, from which he was ill several days. Dr. Horton and Prof. Cheer attribute his death to prostration from the intensely warm weather. He leaves a wife (formerly Miss McKnight, of Buffalo, N. Y.) and three daughters—one the widow of Captain Alvin Howe, killed during the Modoc campaign, and another the wife of Lieut. McNutt, stationed at Rock Island Arsenal.

At Wimbledon, during the past week, in the individual contests, the members of the Canadian team have won many honors and many prizes, while three American riflemen, Messrs. Hyde, W. M. Farrow and Morse, have also carried off a full share of laurels and money. Amongst the most noteworthy winnings are the Prince of Wales' prize, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, by Col. Gibson, of the Canadian team—\$500 and a badge; and the Albert prize, valued at \$250, at 200, 600, 900 and 1,000 yards, by Mr. Farrow.

A RUMOR at Rio Grande City is that the Mexican government has reopened the ports of Mier and Camargo, thus virtually re-establishing the Zova Libre.

SWEDEN and Norway have finally adopted the breech-loading system for their artillery, a 8.4-centimetre gun firing an 8.35-centimetre projectile being the normal arm chosen.

THE QUESTION OF EQUIPMENT.

REPORT OF THE BOARD AND ACTION OF THE WAR DEPT.

The discussion of the question of Army equipment, to which Gen. Sherman invited officers in his letter published in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of March 23, 1878, resulted in the appointment of a board of experienced officers charged with the duty of reporting upon the whole subject. From time to time we have given an account of the proceedings of this Board, including an account of the recommendations made by them. These were so numerous and so important that it is not strange that they should have awakened opposition. The full report of the Board, the correspondence between it and the War Department, and the comments of Gen. Sherman, Gen. Meigs, and Gen. Benét will make a volume. The pith of the whole thing is contained in the letters which here follow. That of Gen. Sherman shows exactly what the recommendations of the Board are and to what extent he has seen fit to approve of them after inviting the criticism of the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster-General. It will be seen that of the 62 recommendations by the Board 44 are marked "approved" by Gen. Sherman, and to two others no objection is made except that they are not considered necessary. The remaining 18 recommendations are "disapproved" for reasons which are in some cases given at length. The Secretary of War gives his approval to Gen. Sherman's action upon all sections of the report except that one which recommends the adoption of Farrow's Rifle Practice. Doubtless the Secretary is moved to make an exception in this single case, for the reason that he had already approved the adoption of a system of rifle practice prepared by an ordnance officer, Col. Theo. T. S. Laidley. Before us lies a communication from Gen. Benét, in which, under date of Ordnance Office, May 10, 1879, he says: "The Equipment Board did recommend the adoption of Lieut. Farrow's system of target practice. In my endorsement thereon of the 3d inst., I did not concur in this recommendation, because the Hon. Secretary of War had already approved of the system of target practice prepared by Col. T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, under instructions from this office."

LETTER OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1879.

Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War:

SIR: I now have the honor to lay before you the voluminous proceedings of the "Equipment Board," assembled in this city on the 16th of December, 1878, by virtue of S. O. No. 244, of Nov. 11, 1878, and S. O. No. 266, of Dec. 11, 1878. The Board was composed of five officers selected by reason of their special fitness and their large experience with the wants of the troops in actual service on the plains and in the mountains of the interior of the continent, viz.: Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry; Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Morrow, 13th Infantry; Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, and Capt. D. W. Benham, 7th Infantry. The Board had also the advantage of the special experience and fitness of their Recorder, Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery. The Board sat continuously from its organization till the 1st of April, 1879, when it was dissolved because the services of their officers were necessary with their respective commands in the field. Their report is very full and complete; it has been submitted to the inspection of the Chief of Ordnance and Quartermaster-General, whose opinions thereof are shown by their letters of May 3, 1879, and of July 12, 1879, herewith; and it only remains for me to add such further comments as appear necessary. The objection raised by the Quartermaster-General to the adoption of the many changes recommended by this Board are very serious, viz.: that they would impose on his department the expenditure during this fiscal year for Army equipments the sum of \$1,425,670.64-100, whereas Congress has only appropriated for this purpose \$900,000, thus creating a deficiency of \$525,670.64.

Again, the Chief of Ordnance reports as on hand for issue 40,000 new McClellan saddles, enough to supply the wants of the present Army for ten years.

Nevertheless it seems to me some of the changes recommended by this Board may be made at once without loss to the Government, and yet add to the general efficiency of the Army; whilst others can be "approved" and the changes can afterwards be made gradually as the existing stores on hand are consumed. I will, therefore, review the whole report item by item, with specific recommendations in each case.

The Board makes 62 distinct recommendations.

SMALL ARMS.

1. That the Rice trenching-knife-bayonet be adopted; those supplied the sergeants to have a saw back. *Disapproved.*
2. That the edge of the sabre be sharpened, and a scabbard suited to it supplied. The sabre to be so arranged as to admit of its being attached to the left side of the saddle. *Approved.*
3. The adoption of the Multiple ball and buckshot cartridge. *Approved.*
4. The adoption of the Lee magazine rifle. *Approved for experiment.*

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.

5. The adoption of the Whitman saddle, some with horns and some without. *Recommend its adoption for experiment and for general use when the present stock of "McClellan's" is reduced below 20,000.*
6. That the carbine socket be retained but changed to the form prepared by Sergt. Hartmann, 1st Cavalry, with a carbine loop attached to the pomel of the saddle. *Approved.*
7. That the carbine sling and swivel be retained for use when dismounted. *Approved.*
8. The adoption of the hair girth with the cinch strap fastening. *Approved.*
9. The stirrup hoods to be dispensed with. *Approved.*
10. That the dimensions of the stirrup be increased. *Approved.*
11. The adoption of the Whitman's halter bridle. *If the*

cost of the patented parts makes the bridle too expensive, then a modification which will avoid this. *Approved.*

12. The adoption in a modified form of the California saddle bags, in place of those now in use. *Approved.*

13. The retention of the halter now used. *Approved.*

14. A new watering bridle according to a pattern submitted. *Approved.*

15. A saddle cloth, of present form, but increased dimensions of material according to sample deposited. *Approved.*

16. Side lines as devised by Capt. Butler and Varney, of the Ordnance Department. *Approved.*

17. Lariats of cable laid manilla, as described in report. *Approved.*

18. The curry comb with the handle on the back. *Approved.*

19. Spurs and straps of pattern designed by Major Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry. *Approved.*

20. The McKeever cartridge box for use in garrison, and the double cartridge belt for use in the field. *Approved.*

21. The pistol-holder of present pattern without the swivel attachment. *Approved.*

22. That all other articles of the trooper's equipment remain as at present. *Approved.*

OFFICERS' HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

23. The saddle to be essentially the same as that for enlisted men. *Approved.*

24. The bridle according to a pattern submitted. *Approved.*

INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

25. That 100 knapsacks upon the "yoke system," with Hagner's clothing bag attached, be made for use in practical experiments. *Approved.*

26. The McKeever cartridge box for use in garrison, and the belt of pattern submitted by 1st Sergt. J. F. Unger, 5th Infantry, for use in the field. *Approved.*

27. The adoption of the method devised by Major Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry, for wearing the looped cartridge belt. *Approved.*

28. That no other change be made in the present infantry equipments, though a lighter canteen would be desirable. *Approved.*

29. As provided above the weight to be carried by the infantry soldier, with fifty rounds of ammunition, would be 44 pounds 2 ounces, or by dispensing with the clothing bag and yoke or knapsack would be 41 pounds 14 ounces. *Approved.*

CLOTHING AND UNIFORM.

30. The Schofield Ulster overcoat according to specifications and plates. *Disapproved.*

31. That the capes of the soldier's overcoat be lined with flannels of the color of the facings of the corps. *Approved.*

32. The adoption of a canvas overcoat, lined with cloth, for issue to troops in extremely cold and wet climates. *Approved.*

33. A re-arrangement of the ornaments on the sleeves and collar of the dress coat according to plates. *Disapproved.*

Changes in uniform should be very rare, because the ornaments are solely designed to indicate the corps and rank of the wearer. The uniform worn during the Civil War became familiar to every man, woman and child in the country, and should never have been changed; and if any change is now to be attempted, it should be back towards that then worn and made historic. The sleeve ornaments, except soldiers' chevrons, might be removed at once without cost or detriment, as superfluous. No collar ornaments are advisable at all. The shoulder strap is distinctive, and should remain unchanged and always worn. I further prefer that "captains and under" should wear the single breasted coat, "majors and over" the double breasted, but as this change was made against my advice, I will not renew it. The shoulder strap, as now universally understood, shows the rank and corps of the wearer, and should remain unchanged. Brevet rank might be indicated by a badge, worn when exercising brevet rank, and removed when the lineal or exact rank only is claimed.

34. That the dress coats for enlisted men be made an inch longer in the waist than at present, for all sizes. *Approved.*

35. That shoulder straps on the officers' sack coat be abolished; that the sleeves be ornamented with black silk braid, and that the insignia of rank be worn on each end of the collar. *Disapproved.* The shoulder strap should never be omitted on any kind of "uniform." Collar ornaments are historically offensive.

36. That the color of the pantaloons of all commissioned officers be dark blue. *Disapproved.* Officers in line of battle should have the same color of pantaloons as the troops—especially should this be so when the troops wear white pants, as in the case of the corps of cadets.

37. That the facings of the cavalry be orange, the infantry white, and the Signal Corps yellow. *Disapproved.* The present "facings" of all the arms of service are now well understood, and are sufficiently distinctive.

38. The adoption of helmets of pattern submitted for all persons in the line of the Army. *Disapproved.* The present uniforms are good enough; helmets for mounted troops—hats for foot troops.

39. A summer uniform for all officers and enlisted men, to consist of a white cork helmet, a white sack coat and pantaloons. *Disapproved.* I prefer that commanding officers of posts be authorized to allow, in hot weather, their officers and men to buy white pants, using their present uniform, blue flannel sack coat and a straw hat. These can be universally produced at cheap rates.

40. Brown canvas leggings. *Disapproved.* It is better for troops to improvise these out of old canvas and tents, than to make them an article of manufacture and issue by the quartermaster.

41. Shoes of proscribed pattern, recommended for manufacture at the Leavenworth prison, and experimental trial by marching troops.

There is no article of dress so valuable and material to the soldier as the shoe or boots, and it is not deemed wise to prescribe any fixed patterns, but to allow the Quartermaster's Department to manufacture the shoes for the Army, of the very best patterns possible, almost regardless of cost. There is no necessity of adopting any shoe as uniform. Soldiers should be permitted to buy any kind of shoe they please with their own money.

42. Boots of pattern proscribed. *Same remarks as for shoes.*

43. Two grades of underclothing to suit varied climates. *Approved as to shirts and socks, but not as to drawers.*

44. Substitution of blue flannel shirts for the gray ones now in use. *Approved.*

45. Changes in the patterns of underclothing. *Approved.*

46. Changes recommended in the allowance of clothing. This is already subject to the discretion of the Secretary of War, who must be guided by the annual appropriation bill.

47. That coats and pantaloons be issued "cut and made up," or "cut and unmade," as called for by the requisitions. This is already done, and can be increased in practice if the experience of the Clothing Bureau warrants it. It is a question of economy alone.

CAMP EQUIPAGES.

48. The adoption of the Doane Centennial tent, in addition to those now in use. *Disapproved.*

49. That the present shelter tent be lengthened one foot. *Approved.*

50. That iron tent pins be issued when specially called for. *Approved.*

TARGET PRACTICE.

51. The adoption of Lieut. Farrow's system of target practice, with certain modifications noted in the MSS. *Approved.*

52. The issue of small arms suited to gallery practice. *Disapproved.*

53. The issue of targets by the Ordnance Department.

Habitually the troops can prepare their own targets at little or no cost, but there are places where materials cannot be had. A limited number of targets might be deposited by the Ordnance Department at the depots, subject to the orders of department commanders, increasing or diminishing the number according to experience, and the funds available for such use.

54. That prizes be awarded the best marksmen. *Approved,* provided Congress will provide the means.

OFFICERS' EQUIPMENT.

55. That there be issued to each field and company officer a case containing a map of the Military Department, a field glass, compass, and revolver.

This is impracticable. There is no appropriation for such object, however desirable. Officers generally by applying can procure copies of all maps issued by the Engineer Department, and a small supply of compasses and field glasses will be issued to posts from time to time. Every officer should procure at his own expense a pocket compass and a revolver, but each company officer will be allowed to draw from the company stores a revolver and belt, to be returned when he leaves the company.

56. That mounted officers of infantry and artillery wear a sword of the same pattern now supplied to cavalry officers. *Approved.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

57. That a combination of the Lambert wheel and the Sterrich wheel be tested by the Quartermaster and Ordnance Departments. *Approved.*

58. The trial in the Ordnance Department of the three-tongued buckle invented by W. J. Carnes. *Approved.*

59. The adoption of the company books designed by Captain H. C. Cushing, 4th Artillery. *Disapproved.*

60. The adoption of a system of whistle calls for giving signals at outposts, bivouac, and on marches in close proximity to the enemy. *Disapproved.*

61. The table cutlery of T. S. Stewart for trial by the Ordnance Department. *Disapproved.*

62. That the Quartermaster's Department be instructed to conduct experiments with the process of Messrs. Scott and Bartlett for rendering clothing, blankets, etc., moth and water proof, and cotton and linen mildew proof. *Disapproved.*

I have thus endeavored to express my judgment on every point touched by the Board, many of which hardly fall inside the province of their inquiry. But in the Army, as elsewhere, changes are necessary and inevitable, and can be only met as they arise. Fashions, too, are arbitrary, and compel changes of dress and equipment, and those can be made gradually. The changes which I have approved can be made gradually by the several staff bureaus with due regard to economy, and by publishing the full report of the Board, with Generals Benét's and Meigs' letters and my own conclusions, with such decisions thereon as you may see fit to make, the Army can prepare slowly and gradually to make the necessary changes, without expense and without confusion. The old pattern articles can be issued, till exhausted, and the new ones will then follow naturally and without sacrifice on the part of the United States, or of the officers and men who compose the Army.

With best respect, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1879.

The views and recommendations of the General of the Army are approved, and will be carried out in the mode suggested by him, except recommendation No. 51, relating to target practice, which is disapproved. No changes will be made at any time which involve an expenditure not clearly within existing appropriations, and great care will be taken to avoid a deficiency.

G. W. MCCABE, Secretary of War.

LETTER FROM Q. M. GENERAL MEIGS.

W. D. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1879.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to return herewith, in compliance with the direction of the General of the Army, the Report of the Board on Army Equipments.

I have not completed my examination of it, but I note that an estimate, prepared in this office, indicates that the adoption of all the recommendations of the Board in relation to clothing and equipage will increase the annual estimate for clothing and equipage of the Army, for which the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for the current fiscal year, by the sum of \$225,670.64, making the next necessary appropriation, \$1,425,670.64.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Major General, U. S. A.

COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

W. D. ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1879.

To the General of the Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to return the Report of the Board on Army Equipments, convened December 16, 1878, with my remarks and recommendations on the several matters which pertain to the Ordnance Department, as follows:

Bayonet.—The Board unanimously recommends the adoption of the "Rice trenching knife bayonet," "to the exclusion of all bayonets or trenching tools, as a necessary part of the soldier's equipment."

Using a knife as a bayonet is no new thing. Our Navy adopted the "Dahlgren Bowie-knife Bayonet" in 1856, and it has been in use in that service ever since. The blade is straight, 12 inches long and 1-8 inches wide, and is attached to the muzzle of the gun in the same manner as the one above recommended, which differs from it in having a curved blade 6 inch shorter and half-inch wider.

On the 30th of January, 1878, I had the honor to address a communication to the Secretary of War, strongly suggesting the total abolition of the sabre and bayonet, and giving my reasons therefor. On the 20th of February, 1878, the General of the Army, in a letter to the Lieutenant-General, expressed the conviction that "we should jump to the conclusion that the bayonet and non-commissioned officers' swords are simply useless as weapons of war."

He further stated, "I think our infantry soldier should be armed with the best rifle, a Colt's revolver, and a knife habitually carried in a sheath attached to the waist belt." In reply, on the 5th of April, 1878, the Lieutenant-General remarked, "I am not in favor of a pistol for infantry."

... and my experience teaches me that one side or the other runs away before arm's length is reached. "The knife will be a good resource when troops are hard pressed," etc. In regard to wasting ammunition he very pertinently says "that is not the fault of the gun, but of the man who fires it;" an unanswerable reply to the reason given that the bayonet is necessary because men get out of ammunition.

These three communications were, by the General of the Army, published in the Army and Navy Journal, and discussion was invited in the hope that it would elicit "the opinions of all who are interested in the matter." As a result, many valuable papers have, from time to time, appeared in that journal and in other periodicals, and a full and free interchange of sentiment has taken place. After a careful perusal and study of everything that has been published pro and con, I am still decidedly of the opinion that the bayonet ought to be abolished.

The pike was a weapon for close combat, and was superseded by a shorter pike—the musket and bayonet—one hundred and seventy-five years ago. During that long period the bayonet has played a most important part in all the struggles, and skirmishes, and grand battles that have been fought in every quarter of the globe. But, with the steady progress of invention, its field of usefulness has been gradually encroached upon, its necessity diminished, until, at the present time, it has little besides the vivid recollection of its past triumphs to uphold it. As long as the loading of a musket was a question of time, enabling even a footman to traverse much distance in the interval of firing, so long was a bayonet necessary as a protection during said interval, but now that breech-loaders, and, more notably, magazine guns, have by their rapidity of fire practically closed the interval between successive shots, the bayonet has become useless. The infantry soldier requires a rifle and an trenching tool. Modern wars have proved their necessity. All the expenditures for organizing, equipping, transporting, feeding and arming troops, all the drilling, marching and hardening of the individual soldier, all the strategy and tactics of the commander, and in placing the soldier in position to see his rifle with deadly effect. There should then be nothing to turn the soldier from that absolute and implicit faith and dependence on his rifle, that will induce him to keep it in perfect order, acquire a thorough knowledge of its management and handling, and learn how to husband and use his ammunition, so that every bullet will find its billet.

The use of the knife attached to the muzzle, whether for ornament or use, as bayonet or trenching tool, with possibilities of injury to the arm from bending the barrel or getting dirt in the bore, ought not to be permitted. Frequent reports from the field show that during the past three years 151 rifles and 35 carbines have been rendered worthless by obstructions in the bore. Attaching a knife weighing over one pound to the muzzle, on the bare possibility that it may be needed as a bayonet once in the next ten years, but with the not unlikely probability that it will be used for trenching—the rifle as a handle—notwithstanding the most stringent orders to the contrary, thus largely increasing the chances of getting obstructions in the bore and ruining the arm, is conclusive to my mind that no provision should be made for fixing the knife on the muzzle as a bayonet.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the bayonet be abolished, and that a knife be provided for trenching, cutting, and the many purposes to which the soldier can apply it.

Sabre.—The Board recommends "its retention in the Service, and that its edge be sharpened," etc.

In the letter of the General of the Army, above quoted, he said: "I would dispense with the present cartridge-box, belts, and sabres, and all plates," etc.; "with breech-loading arms the 'bold sabreur' must disappear," etc. "Even a charge, when possible, will do more execution by the momentum of the horse and the use of the revolver than with the sabre." The Lieutenant-General in his reply, also quoted above, remarked that the cavalryman wants "a good horse, a good rifle," "Then a good revolving pistol and a knife similar to the model enclosed."

As indicated in my reply to the bayonet recommendation of the Board, and supported by these decided expressions of the General and Lieutenant-General, I adhere to the opinion stated in my letter of January 30, 1878, referred to, and recommend that the sabre be abolished.

Officer's Sword and Sabre.—In this connection, I desire to say that in the equipment of officers, a useless and most inconvenient weapon like the sword or sabre ought no longer to be prescribed. I respectfully recommend that they be abolished, and that in their stead an officer shall wear a scabbard attached to the waist-belt, which will be more useful than the sword or sabre.

Multiball and Buck-shot Cartridges.—The Board "is so much impressed with the value of this kind of ammunition that it recommends that it be manufactured and adapted to the Army revolver."

Some months since this Department issued the "multiball cartridge," for use in the rifle and carbine. The reports from the field thus far received are unfavorable to its adoption. Out of 31 reports, 27 are unfavorable, and 4 are favorable. It is not probable that this Department will make further experiments in this direction, and endeavor to carry out in a satisfactory manner the adaptation of the multiball or buck-shot cartridge to the revolver.

The Lee Magazine Gun.—The Board speaks in commendation of the Lee gun, without making any recommendation. This gun has, on the application of the inventor, been ordered to be tested at the National Armory, where a more exhaustive trial of its merits will be made than was possible in the limited time, and with the lack of facilities, at the command of the Board. A report will be made of the results of the trial.

Saddle.—The Board recommends the Whitman tree for adoption, to replace the McClellan. As this action is based on "the opinions of a great number of officers, etc.," and the Board is "quite confident that it will meet with general favor in the Army," its recommendation deserves consideration.

The adoption of the Whitman tree is not, however, recommended: 1st, because no reports condemning the McClellan saddle have reached this office; 2d, because this Department has on hand 42,000 new McClellan saddles, left from the war supplies. Nothing short of the utter condemnation of the McClellan saddle would justify the Government in making such a change at such great loss to the Treasury. There is no objection to the issue of a limited number of the Whitman for trial, whenever funds are available for the purpose.

Halter Bridle.—The Board recommends the adoption of the Whitman halter bridle and curb bit. There are 71,000 new curb bridles on hand, left over from the war, and, for the reasons given above in case of the saddle, it is recommended that the halter bridle be not adopted, but that when funds are available a limited number of these, or of the modified form suggested by the Board, be provided and sent into the field for trial.

Infantry Equipments.—The Board recommends that 100 steel yokes and clothing bags be made and issued for trial, which is approved.

Cartridge-box and Cartridge Belt.—The Board recommends Sergeant Unger's cartridge belt with double flap, for use in the field, to carry a total of 100 rounds if required. It also recommends the retention of the McKeever cartridge-box for garrison duty.

It is proper to state that the Infantry Board of 1874 recommended the McKeever box for adoption, but did not recommend the use of the belt. Reports, which reached this office subsequently, showing very conclusively that the soldier did not use the cartridge-box for field service, but with the means at hand improvised a cartridge belt, this Department, on its own responsibility, made and issued a supply of belts to the Army, which, it is believed, have given satisfaction. The one recommended by this Board is, no doubt, an improvement, and should be adopted.

I do not see the necessity for the retention of the cartridge-box. The soldier should be habituated to the constant use of the cartridge belt, which is to be his dependence when he takes the field. Without considering the extra expense of supplying a double means of carrying ammunition, it seems to me that none other than the equipment for active service should be provided for the soldier. I therefore recommend that the belt be adopted to the exclusion of the cartridge-box.

Target Practice.—The Board recommends for adoption Lieut. Farrow's system of target practice, which is not approved.

A few weeks since the Hon. Secretary of War approved of the system of target practice prepared under instructions from this office, by Colonel T. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Department, and which is now being published. It is so full and complete, and bears the impress of so much care, study, and experience, that there is no doubt that it will fulfill all conditions, and meet the wants of the Army. It includes methods and appliances required for gallery practice, as suggested by the Board, and also various designs of targets, etc., that will suit all localities and necessities.

The offering of prizes and rewards for proficiency in marksmanship should be made the burden of a general order.

Table Cutlery.—The cutlery now issued to the Army is cheap and made of solid metal, and no change in this respect is recommended.

I approve of the recommendations of the Board respecting

carbine loops, Hartman's carbine socket, hair cinchas, saddle bags, saddle cloths, side lines, laniars, curry combs, holsters and three-tongued buckles.

The recommendations of the Board in regard to stirrups, watering bridles, spurs and cantenas, are disapproved, there being on hand, left from the war, the following number: 23,000 stirrups, 19,000 watering bridles, 92,000 spurs and straps, 267,000 cantenas. These supplies ought to be used up before others are provided.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) S. V. BAKER, Brigadier-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In a recent article upon "Non-Commissioned Officers" in a British military paper, the following recommendations are made: "That all non-commissioned officers who can afford to buy them be granted the privilege of occasionally wearing civilian clothes, as for instance, when visiting their friends or homes or attending places of amusement or instruction. It would probably exalt non-commissioned officers as a class in the estimation of civilians, of their comrades, and of themselves, and, under proper restrictions, would not prove prejudicial to discipline. It is a favorite expression that 'a soldier should be proud of his uniform because it is the liver of the State, and of his calling, because it is a noble and heroic one,' and very many are so, but it must be admitted that often, outside of military circles, the first is often regarded as the garb of degradation, and the second is often remembered in connection only with the worst associations."

The above seems so pertinent and so proper that I hope you may find space in the JOURNAL to reprint it, that the attention of those having our military destinies in charge may be drawn to it. Respectfully,

NON-COM.,

(Proud of his uniform but often embarrassed by it.)

BAYONETS AND SWORDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is objected to trowel and knife bayonets that men will sometimes use them to dig with while fixed, and thus bend and ruin the rifle. Doubtless, this will sometimes happen, but not so many soldiers, or as often as it will happen if there is no means of providing shelter from superior fire or charge of bayonets to men to throw away the rifle in flight.

Which is better?—to risk the ruin of a few rifles from improper use of the bayonet fixed, or to risk loss to us and capture by enemies of many rifles thrown away in defeat or flight?

What is a rifle placed in hands of a soldier for? To keep his own life and to kill the enemy.

If a bayonet used while fixed spoils a rifle but shelters and saves a soldier, that rifle has been well expended—better than if thrown away it fell into hands of an enemy and was used to kill a dozen of our soldiers.

While the bayonet is seldom actually used in personal fight, the Zulus show that brave men armed with cold iron rush in and destroy trained soldiers of our own blood. It is not time to discredit cold steel.

So with the sword. Col. Baker describes the Ham-ram Arabs who, mounted and armed with the sword alone, attack and kill the elephant, the rhinoceros and the lion.

Capt. Shakespeare, the old Shikaree, a great Indian tiger, panther, bear and boar hunter, attacked the Indian bear and the boar and the panther mounted, and killed them all with the sharp sword.

But the sword must be sharp. We use it too much as a mere drilling stick, and fail to sharpen it or to practice real cuts.

If our cavalry were trained to cut a ham in two occasionally the contempt for the sword would disappear. If they hunted the wolf, armed with lance and sword alone, they would prefer the sword to the revolver.

The soldier may not often want his bayonet or his sword, but when he does want either he wants it as the Texan wanted his revolver—"Omegetiately and like —" (something very hot).

M. C. MEIGS.

(From Our Callao Correspondent.)

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

CALLAO, June 26, 1879.

THE *Pensacola* left this place on the morning of the 14th inst., and is now at Iquique. She spent Sunday, the 15th, off Pisco, which is a small place, but does a large export business in sugar, coffee, wine, and wood. Nothing has been done to fortify or defend the place in any way, and there is no garrison. From Pisco she went to Arica, well known as the place where the *Waterloo* was lost by the tidal wave in 1867. Arica has been strongly fortified, but only has a small garrison of national guards and a couple of companies of regular artillery. The batteries are so well placed on the bluffs, however, that even this small force is ample for the protection of the place. President General Prado of Peru has his headquarters there; Admiral Montero of the Peruvian navy commands.

At Tacna, about forty miles back in the country, connected with Arica by rail, is President General Daza, of Bolivia, with about 8,000 Bolivian troops, though about 4,000 are without arms. The Bolivians accuse the Peruvians of bad faith in not supplying these men with arms as promised. Gen. Daza has risen in a few years from the ranks, service in a series of revolutions enabling him to attain his present grade. He is a man of 45, very soldierly looking, and as far as his opportunities have admitted, has proved himself an excellent officer.

He is noted for his strict discipline. It is said that he has had one of his staff officers shot for disobedience of orders, and has administered punishment to one of his colonels with his own cane. The Bolivian troops are Indians, who, being trained to the profession of arms from boyhood, make excellent soldiers. President Daza and his staff visited the *Pensacola* during her two days at Arica. As he has seen but few ships, they interested him much. He seemed much pleased with his visit and with the general quarter exercise, which was carried on for his benefit. The Admiral and staff were dined by President Prado.

The *Pensacola's* next port was Pisco, lately bombarded and burned by the Chileans in return for the firing of the Peruvians on the ships' boats engaged in destroying the launches used for landing from vessels in port. The town is in ruins and almost deserted. Above the town, encamped on the hills, are about 2,500 Bolivians, under Colonel Granier. Pisco is now used as a base of supplies for Iquique, which is still blockaded, provisions, &c., being carried over the hills on mule-back, and then by rail to the beleaguered place. The morning the *Pensacola* left, she saw a large ironclad and a corvette making for the port, and found out afterwards that it was the Chilean ironclad *Admirante Cochrane*, and the corvette *Magallanes*, going to look in and see if all was right.

Iquique, the scene of the late action between the Peruvian and Chilean ships, is quite a large place, now almost deserted by civilians. The lower classes were Chileans, and had to leave; the merchants and engineers were foreigners, and have left of their own accord. The town is now occupied by a large force of Peruvian and Bolivian troops, under Gen. Buendias. There are no heavy guns in position. The Chilean officers and crew saved from the *Emeralda* are held as prisoners in the Custom House, and are kindly treated. The officers receive their meals from the club, and the government has gone so far as to send tailors to them, to furnish them with whatever necessary clothing they might be in need of. Off the port, during the day time, are anchored the *Admirante Cochrane*, *Magallanes*, *Abitao*, and generally one or two supply steamers. H. B. M. ships *Turquoise* and *Pelican* are also there. The blockaders get underway at night, and cruise off at sea. The Chilean Admiral Robledo Williams, in the ironclad *Blanca Encalabada*, with the corvette *Chacabuco*, has probably gone south. There does not seem to be much chance of a havoc in the near future, although expeditions are rumored.

The *Pensacola* is expected to leave Iquique on Saturday, the 25th inst., for this port, under sail.

It seems almost certain now from Captain Condell's report and from the evidence of eye witnesses, that the *Independencia*, on grounding, hoisted a white flag—said to have been a white flag with the Geneva cross in its centre. Captain Condell also states that Captain Moore asked him to send a board to him.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1879.

FOR the last two weeks there has been an unusual number of newspaper articles concerning the retirement of certain chiefs of bureau. The names of the persons designated for retirement have been given, and speculations upon their successors have been freely made. It has been stated that officers in some of the staff corps have been urging the President to retire their chiefs, with the hope of obtaining the positions thus made vacant. We should be sorry to think that the general public could be made to think so meanly of the officers of our staff corps, who are generally men of tone and of high honor. Should the President choose to exercise his prerogative, and retire those officers who are eligible for retirement, it is altogether probable that there are officers in all the staff corps who would make honorable efforts for the vacant positions. But the public may rest assured that, with one exception, there are no officers who are petitioning or intriguing, or working in any underhand manner for the positions of their chiefs. The President has stated most emphatically that he had not contemplated exercising his authority to retire those chiefs of bureaux who were so eminently fitted for the positions they now hold.

Capt. Joseph Rendelbrock, 4th Cavalry, has been placed upon the retired list, and Capt. Gerald Russell, 3d Cavalry, who was ordered before the retiring board, has not been recommended for retirement, but he has been granted a leave of absence for one year.

THE LATE GENERAL W. F. BARRY.

THE Service has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and a large circle of devoted relatives and friends will sincerely mourn the loss of the late General Barry. His death, which took place at Fort McHenry on Friday last, was a melancholy surprise to the people at the Capital, for but very few persons here had heard of his illness.

At the time of his death General Barry had not completed his sixty-first year, although he had served as a commissioned officer for more than forty-one years. He was scarcely sixteen years old when he entered the Military Academy in September, 1834. For more than thirty-six years he served in the 3d Artillery, and he was the last of that glorious set of fellows who constituted the regiment in what might be called the second period of its existence—from 1838, when Bankhead became its colonel, until the general upsetting of the old Army by the commencement of the Civil war.

It was in garrison at Poinsett Barracks that Barry first joined his regiment in 1838. Our whole Canadian frontier had been thrown into the greatest excitement by the outbreak of the "patriot war." William Lyon Mackenzie had come over from Little York in Canada to Buffalo, when, aided and abetted by one General Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, a Buffalo shyster, they succeeded in raising a rumpus which came near involv-

ing us in another war with England, and which settled the matrimonial fates of Barry, as well as of Lieutenants Simpson and Woodruff of the Geographical Engineers, and others. The war of the "patriots" began in the siege of Navy Island and the burning of the *Caroline*, and ended by the hanging of some dozens of Mackenzie's adherents. In the meantime the 2d Artillery was ordered to take post at Buffalo, and they were quartered in the old High School on Main street, where they remained until the quarters afterwards known as Poinsett Barracks were finished.

From the commencement of General Barry's service until the time of his death he was almost continuously on duty. He was endowed with a fine constitution; he was a thorough soldier, and most conscientious in the performance of all his duties. During more than forty years of service he held high and important positions. He was the recipient of the most perfect confidence of the commanders of the armies with which he served, and with the exception of a few persons to whom he had given offence by his zeal for the interests of the service, he was respected and admired by all who had served with him.

Many obituaries of General Barry, from abler pens than ours, have appeared, and upon which we cannot improve. But the passing out of the 2d Artillery of the last one of the "old set" will recall to some of the older officers of the Army some recollections that are "sweet and mournful to the soul," and perhaps we will be pardoned for here dwelling upon them.

During a portion of the winter of 1837-38 the town of Buffalo was filled with the militia from the adjoining counties that had been called out to preserve the peace on the frontier. But one day the Governor of the State (Seward, I believe,) made his appearance accompanied by Generals Worth and Wool, and the excitement began to cool off. In a few days more a few companies of the 2d Artillery came into the town, and shortly these were followed by other companies of the same regiment. These soldierly looking fellows were in striking contrast to the militia who were only too glad to get back to their homes and let the regulars fight the thing out. Soon the ten companies of the regiment were at Buffalo, but Capt. Merchant's company was sent down to garrison Fort Niagara, leaving the other nine—including Duncan's Battery—as the garrison of Buffalo. The arrival of General Scott on the frontier and the judicious arrangements made by him, soon put matters to rights, but it was considered better for the future preservation of peace on that part of the border to have a permanent garrison at Buffalo, and orders were given for the building of Poinsett Barracks.

At that time there were no railroads in Western New York, and when the navigation was open on the lake and on the canal, Buffalo was one of the busiest towns in the country; but as soon as navigation closed the whole city was given up to frolicking. There were about eighteen thousand population in the city, and there was a good deal of wealth and plenty of pretty girls there. One can imagine what a joy it was to the young people to have some twenty or thirty officers among them, and such officers too. There was Colonel Bankhead, who had as keen an eye for a pretty girl as any of the youngsters. There were Lieut.-Col. Crane and Majors Payne and Zantlinger, and Lieut. Job Duncan who was only four years out of West Point, but who had the command of the light battery of the regiment. Then there were Lieutenants Brooks, Luther, Roland, Shackelford, Daniels, Chapman, Arnold, Pratt, Sedgwick, Jones (Elzey), Blair, Pitkin, Barry, Nichols, Chase, Allen (Lucius), Hunt, Gibson (A. A.), Lansing, Hays, and others at various times. Lieut. Townsend, the present Adjutant-General, was the adjutant of the regiment, and he and General H. J. Hunt are the only ones of the above who are now on the active list of the Army. Only five of the others are living. Of these three, Brooks, Pratt, and Gibson are retired, and Blair and Allen resigned long since.

The regimental drills on the common, the evening parades at the barracks, and the balls at the old American Hotel made the small boys, the young people, and even the old ones happy. The arrival of the 2d Artillery was like the hanging of the three Thayers—a time to date from. In trying to think of circumstances long since transpired, the old people would say, "Ah me! that was a long time ago—it must have been before the 2d Artillery came here."

Some of the engineer officers were stationed at Buffalo about that time, and Simpson was captured by the daughter of Captain Champlin, of the Navy, and led quietly up to St. Paul's Church. The good old Dr. Shelton—who, I believe, still holds that parish—performed the marriage ceremony for them, and soon after Lieut. Woodruff was likewise carried off by the pretty Miss Mayhew. And then in a few weeks more came the marriage of Barry to the charming Miss Kate McKnight. Col. Bankhead became alarmed.

"Look here, Major," said he one morning at the Adjutant's office, to Major Zantlinger, as he passed his snuff box over, "have you any influence at Washington?"

The Major rather intimated that he had not. "Well, if you have," said the Colonel, "you had better get us ordered away from here. This thing has now broken out in the regiment, and God knows when it will stop. Barry is going to marry that little Miss McKnight—and a devilish pretty girl she is too—and I hear that Payne has been seen coming away from Sheldon Thomson's quite often lately. I think you had better tell your friend Poinsett to order a married regiment here. But be careful not to let those girls know of your doing any thing of the sort, for if you do, by the gods, there won't be a grease spot of you left."

Major Payne was a veteran of 1813, and Mr. Sheldon Thomson was a rich and hospitable citizen who had three charming daughters.

Those were happy days for the 2d Artillery, but they were soon ended. In 1841 they were relieved by four companies of the 4th Artillery, all of them much

married, and they remained but a short time, and gave way in their turn to the headquarters and four companies of the 2d Infantry, under Col. Riley. Some of those gentlemen carried away some more of the pretty Buffalo girls, Capt. Heintzelman marrying Miss Stewart and Lieut. Martin, Miss Truscott. Then in '46 the Mexican war came on, and from that time Buffalo has never had more than one or two companies stationed at or near it. The old barracks were sold, and Gen. Barry purchased a portion of the ground and erected a residence upon it. He sold it, however, not long since, and declared his intention of spending the remainder of his days—after retirement, which he looked forward to with pleasure—in Washington.

Gen. Barry was a member of the Aztec Club, and he is the second one who has died since the last meeting in September, 1878; Gen. Buchanan having died in November last. EBBITT.

LIEUT. CAREY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon has rendered the following finding:

The court is of opinion that Lieut. Carey did not understand the position in which he stood to the Prince, and in consequence failed to estimate aright the responsibility which fell to his lot. Quartermaster-General Harrison states in evidence that Lieut. Carey was in charge of the escort; while Lieut. Carey, alluding to the escort, says: "I do not consider that I had any authority over it." After the precise and careful instructions of Lord Chelmsford, stating, as he did, the position the Prince held, and that he was invariably to be accompanied by an escort in charge of an officer, the court considers that such difference of opinion should not have existed between officers of the same department.

Secondly, the court is of opinion that Lieut. Carey is much to blame in having proceeded on duty with part of the escort detailed by the Quartermaster-General. The court cannot admit the plea of irresponsibility on Lieut. Carey's part, inasmuch as he himself took steps to obtain the escort, and failed; moreover, the fact that the Quartermaster-General was present on the Itelzi Ridge, gave Lieut. Carey the opportunity of consulting him on the matter, of which he failed to avail himself.

Thirdly, the court is of opinion that the selection of the kraal where the halt was made, surrounded as it was by cover for the enemy, and the adjacent difficult ground, showed lamentable want of military prudence.

Fourthly, the court deeply regrets that no effort was made to rally the escort and show a front to the enemy, whereby the possibility of aiding those who had failed to make good their retreat might have been ascertained.

The London Telegraph adds:

A Court of Inquiry was demanded by Lieut. Carey, and it was decided that he should be tried by Court-martial for misbehavior before the enemy. The trial is now proceeding under the presidency of Col. Glyn. The court is composed of Whitehead, Courtenay, Harness, and Bouverie; Brander prosecuting and Crookenden defending. Meantime Lieut. Carey has made a statement to the effect, that he was not in charge of the party in which the Prince lost his life, but only accompanied it at his own request. The evidence, as yet given, tends to clear him of the charge of cowardice, and to fix the responsibility on those who sent the Prince away with so small an escort. Col. Harrison has stated in the inquiry that Lieut. Carey was sent in command of the party, and that he gave the Prince into Carey's charge. He (Col. Harrison) had no instructions to treat the Prince as a royal personage.

The London Times, on the other hand, quotes from the evidence of the troopers as follows. Grubb said: "I looked and saw the Prince clinging to the stirrup, and underneath his horse. I saw Lieut. Carey put spurs to his horse. We all did the same, and followed him." Cochrane said: "I crossed the donga, looked back, and saw the Prince running. About a dozen Zulus, all armed with guns and assegais, were following and within three yards of him. His horse was galloping away. No order was given to rally, fire, or help the Prince. We galloped for two miles without stopping. Nothing was said about the Prince." Letoga said: "No order was given to rally, halt, fire, or try to save the Prince. All Lieut. Carey said was, 'Let us go quick; let us make haste.'" Taking the whole thing together, this is the conclusion of the London Times:

Lieut. Carey has a reputation for coolness and nerve, but on this occasion he seems entirely to have lost his presence of mind. The fact is patent that no one thought to attempt to assist the unfortunate Prince, whereas if only one man had waited to see him mounted and held his horse's head for him he might have been saved. It is a general opinion that the numbers of the attacking party have been exaggerated. The question on whom the blame is to rest is a grave one. Lord Chelmsford, who is too apt to trust to others, gave a general verbal order to Col. Harrison, in whose department and under whose authority the Prince Imperial immediately was, not to allow him to go on any expedition without a fitting escort, and in any case not to permit him to incur danger. He knew nothing of the Prince's movements, and was not aware he had quitted the column. Col. Harrison evidently disobeyed orders; the escort deserted its duty. In the whole event there is not one redeeming feature.

It is said that Lieut. Carey has been ordered to England under arrest, which indicates a decision of the court-martial against him.

The London Spectator, of July 5, says: "There is no serious doubt remaining that the Prince Imperial was deserted. The correspondent of the Times with General Newdigate's column, who has obviously access to the official documents, publishes Lieutenant Carey's own report. According to this statement, that officer was directed to escort the Prince to choose a site for the camp, but without interfering with him, and left him throughout practically, though of course not officially, in command. The Prince gave the orders and had just given the word to mount, when the concealed Zulus made a rush. Lieutenant Carey then 'judged it better to clear the long grass before making a stand,' and rode hard for the ravine, followed by his six troopers, without further attention to the Prince, who failed to mount, ran after the retreating party for some distance, and, then, facing the Zulus, died, receiving all his eighteen wounds in front. Sergeant Willis, Corporal Grubb and two troopers confirm this account, all stating that Lieut.

Carey gave no order, but rode on first. Fifty excuses may be made for the unfortunate officer, who probably acted entirely without thought and whose record is said to be a good one; but if ever a man under escort was deserted by men who should have died with him, the Prince was that man. Blame is also attached to Col. Harrison, Quartermaster-General of the column, who should have disallowed the expedition; but his was an error of judgment, not a failure in duty. The whole business is a most humiliating one."

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

A WASHINGTON despatch of July 20 to the New York Times says as follows, in regard to

BOUNTY LAND-WARRANTS.

Under the act of Feb. 11, 1847, bounty land-warrants were granted to soldiers of the war with Mexico, the quantity of land granted being 40 acres, 60 acres, and 100 acres, according to the term of enlistment. Warrants for these lands were issued under direction of the Pension Bureau, which was at that time under the control of the War Department. They were mailed to the persons entitled to receive them, and sent according to the address shown by the papers. Some of them, not reaching the persons for whom they were intended, were returned to the General Land Office through the Dead Letter Office. Below will be found a list of those returned, with the address of the warrantee in 1847, as shown by the records. Upon satisfactory proof of ownership, these warrants will be delivered to the persons entitled to them by the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

Archer, William, Louisville, Ky.; Bance, Peter, St. Louis; Barr, Thomas J., Chicago; Bauling, John R., Marion, Ala.; Christian David G. W., Cincinnati; Collins, John, Louisville, Ky.; Cristie, Henry, Indianapolis; Davis, James H., St. Louis; Davis, Thomas J., care N. S. Lawrence; Delachaux, Frederick A., St. Louis; Doyle, Josiah, Palmyra, Miss.; Dudley, William, New Albany, Ind.; Fagg, James B., Buffalo; Fleming, Richard, St. Louis; Fryszard, Philip, Jacksonville, Ohio; Getty, James S., St. Louis; Guill (or Griell), John M., Lexington, Ky.; Hand, Charles S., San Francisco; Hasse (or Hope), William, St. Louis; Henry, Henry S., Cincinnati; Hertzey, Peter, Dayton, Ohio; Hood, Alexander, Mineral Point, Wis.; Horberts, William, St. Louis; Juble, John, New Orleans; Keller, Frederick, St. Louis; Ledigh, Christian, Hamilton, Ohio; Logan, Theodore, Philadelphia, Penn.; McMullen, John, St. Louis; McNair, Robert, Vicksburg, Miss.; Melton, Peter C., Camden, Ala.; Meyers, George, Warsaw, Mo.; Miller, William B., Louisville, Ky.; Montgomery, Ward D., San Antonio, Texas; Morgan, James, St. Louis; Murphy, James, Holly Springs, Miss.; Scoggins, William, Tallibindi, Miss.; Scott, Theodore, Mobile, Ala.; Shott, Louis, St. Louis; Snyder, Margaret, Cincinnati; Stephenson, Thaddeus W., Circleville, Ohio; Stiles, Lewis, New York; Tierny, James, Chicago; Tobin, Richard, Richmond, Mo.; Wallins, James M., Augusta, Ga.; Whitley, William F., Jefferson City, Mo.; Williams, Henry, Pensacola, Fla.; Wilson, Edward, Covington, Ky.

THE EXTRA PAY.

A Washington despatch of July 18 to the New York Herald says: The act of February 19, 1879, granting three months' extra pay to officers, enlisted men, sailors, marines, and revenue cutter men who served in the war with Mexico had proved somewhat of a puzzle to the Treasury officials. After due deliberation, they have so far solved the puzzle as to decide that the new act revives the old one of July 19, 1848, which applied only to "the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who have served out the term of their engagement, or have been or who may be honorably discharged." Accordingly those officers and men of the Regular Army and Volunteers engaged in the Mexican war who served out their enlistments or were honorably discharged, and who have not received the three months' extra pay, will now have a chance of obtaining it. The heirs of those who were killed in battle or died in service without receiving extra pay are also entitled in the following order: First, widows; second, children; third, parents; fourth, brothers and sisters. Claims for this extra pay should be sent to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., who will furnish the necessary blank forms of application, with full instructions for filling up, etc.

Notwithstanding the proviso to the act of February 19, added by the Senate, that officers, petty officers, seamen and marines of the Navy and Revenue Marine, and officers and soldiers of the United States Army should be included in the provisions of the act, the Treasury Department will make no payment to these classes of claimants, nor will their claims be acted upon until Congress by additional legislation shall render the law less ambiguous.

The accounting officers of the Treasury have been overwhelmed with applications for the three months' extra pay. The indications are that every survivor of the Mexican war and nearly every heir of the defunct warriors will be heard from. Those at a distance are obliged to patronize Postmaster General Key's establishment, but those within easy reach apply in person. Farmers from the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia drive their prehistoric teams to the Second Auditor's office, confident of returning to their expectant families richer by some \$18 or \$20, and are not a little astonished when confronted with their receipts in full, given over thirty years ago, when they were mustered out and paid off at the close of the war.

ACQUAT VON MANTEUFEL, reported to be a "son of Prince Herman Von Manteufel, and nephew of Gen. Von Manteufel of Germany," who has been in Chicago since last winter, died there, July 17. He has been intemperate, and lived a reckless life, adds the despatch.

GEN. MILES'S COLUMN.

A TREASURY official who arrived at St. Paul, July 21, from Fort Benton, gives the particulars of Gen. Miles's start. He left Benton a week ago Monday with 800 men. He left a guard at Fort Peck and four companies at Mussel Shell, and started North with the rest. He should have reached the point where Sitting Bull was reported to be hunting buffalo by last week. On the journey down the river, the informant learned there was considerable activity among straggling hostiles, who were apparently rapidly concentrating toward Sitting Bull's band. Bismarck despatches add that Gen. Miles on July 17 sent the steamer Gen. Sherman up the Yellowstone to Fort Keogh after forage, and meanwhile on the 20th the steamer Rosebud left Bismarck for Fort Peck, General Miles's supply depot, with a battery of six Rodman and Hotchkiss guns, 140 boxes of shell, 22,000 rounds of revolver cartridges, 300,000 rounds of rifle cartridges, 25 travois, and several ambulances. At Fort Buford, the steamer was to take on two companies of infantry and forty cavalrymen. A steamer down to Bismarck on the same day brought news of the refusal of 100 Crow Indian scouts to cross the Missouri, and go forward to join Gen. Miles's column in the field. An officer present says it was because they heard that Gen. Miles had Yanktonais scouts with him.—A Fort Keogh despatch of the 23d says that an engagement took place near the mouth of Beaver Creek on July 17, between two companies of troops and Lieut. Clark's Indian scouts of Gen. Miles's command and 300 hostile Sioux. The troops lost four Indian scouts killed, and two soldiers were wounded. When Gen. Miles's main column, which was 12 miles behind, came up, the Indians were pursued 15 miles, but made their escape to Sitting Bull's camp. Bear Wolf's friendly band of Crows, which is at Terry Landing, reports 300 lodges of Sioux, on this side of the Missouri, on their way to Keogh to make friends with the whites. Lieut. La Point brings the latter news.

On the 22d, Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, 7th Infantry, arrived at Bismarck from Camp Loder, where a force of four companies of the 7th is entrenched, under Major Ilges. The position is strong and important, being at the mouth of the Mussel Shell, a favorite Indian crossing of the Missouri. He reported the weather excessively hot. The garrison was in excitement over the belief that Gen. Miles had an encounter with hostile Indians. A courier was hourly expected. A heavy smoke in the direction of Miles's camp was the principal foundation for the report of the engagement. He had cautioned his scouts against inviting attack. Miles will confine his present scouts east of Little Rockies and along Milk River. He will come into Fort Peck about the 10th of August unless otherwise occupied.

A steamer touching at Fort Buford brings information that Joseph Lambert, a woodman, and family, living six miles above Wolf Point Agency, on the Missouri River, were attacked by Indians on July 20. Lambert, his wife, and four children were killed and scalped. Two other children were seriously wounded, and cannot recover, and one little girl was carried into captivity. Lieut. George H. Wright, of the 7th Infantry, had a brush with Indians above Mussel Shell, and killed one Indian. It is reported at Fort Peck that Gen. Miles had a fight with the Sioux, killing 15 of them, and having three soldiers wounded.

At the Cabinet meeting on the 22d, Secretary McCrary submitted information received from Gen. Miles, in relation to Sitting Bull's movements, stating that many bands of Indians are joining that chief, who is becoming somewhat demonstrative. It was decided to instruct Gen. Miles to move cautiously, so as to prevent any disaster to his command.

A St. Paul dispatch of July 23 says: The following particulars of Gen. Miles's fight with the Sioux has been received at Military Headquarters here: Gen. Miles's advance guard, under Lieut. Clark, of the 2d Cavalry, composed of Lieut. Barden's company, 6th Infantry; Lieut. Hopper's company, 2d Cavalry, and 50 Indian scouts, had a sharp engagement with 400 hostile Indians, between Beaver Creek and the mouth of Frenchman's Creek, on the 17th of June. The Indians were driven about 12 miles by these troops, when the advances were surrounded, and the main command was moved forward rapidly, and the enemy fled to the north of Milk River. The troops engaged fought in admirable order, and are entitled to much credit. The action of our Indians was quite satisfactory, Cheyennes, Sioux, Crows, Assiniboinas, and Bannocks fighting with the troops, killing several hostiles, and obliging the enemy to abandon a large amount of property. Our casualties are the following: Privates Harden, Company C, 2d Cavalry, wounded in the foot; Genin, Company C, 2d Cavalry, wounded in the shoulder; Medicine-Stand and Shadow-Come-Out, enlisted Cheyenne scouts, killed; Maggie, enlisted Crow scout, killed; Blue Cloud, enlisted Assiniboina scout, severely wounded.

A large scouting party was upon the north of Milk River, near the head of the Porcupine, and reports the main camp, under Sitting Bull, on Little Rocky, composed of 1,600 lodges, or 8,000 Indians, they having moved over from Frenchman's Creek. This report is corroborated by several others, and by men who were in the camp as late the 16th inst. Gen. Miles expects to move up between Frenchman's Creek and the Little Rocky. Ten Sioux Indians returning from Judith, with about 30 stolen horses, crossed the Missouri River about 11 miles above the mouth of Mussel-shell River June 19. Lieut. Van Orsdel with eight men caught up with five of the Indians, killed one and drove the rest into the Bad Lands. The point where the skirmish occurred is about 30 miles from the supposed camp of Sitting Bull's 3,000 warriors. Gen. Sheridan considers Gen. Miles as fully competent to take care of himself, and apprehends no danger.

CROW VS. SIOUX.—Gen. Sheridan has received a telegraphic report from Gen. Brockett, commanding at Fort

Custer, Montana, which conveys the news of a live fight between a party of Crow Indians and four Sioux warriors. The collision took place at the head of Alkali Creek, twenty-five miles below Terry's Landing, which is a wood station for steamers on the Yellowstone. The four Sioux warriors, who it is supposed belonged to the Fort Peck Agency, had stolen twenty-seven ponies, and were hurrying out of the country with them. The Crows, from whom the ponies were stolen, started in pursuit, and at Alkali Creek overtook the enemy. They fought for several hours. The four Sioux warriors were killed, but before biting the dust they put one crow behind all earthly misery, and wounded four others, one of them severely. The ponies were recovered, and the Crows returned to camp with the scalps of their vanquished foes. Gen. Whipple, Adjutant General on Sheridan's staff, arrived at Fort Buford on Sunday night, and has since left there for the posts on the Yellowstone and Little Big Horn Rivers.—*Cheyenne Leader*, July 17.

A despatch from Fort Davis says that Indians attacked Outchouffer's rancho in Cymia Canyon July 21, but were driven off. This is the second attack which has been made upon this rancho within two weeks.

A report from Fort Ellice says there are 400 Indians there starving, and their number is being daily added to. A band of 300 is reported within a few days' march of Fort Ellice, unable to proceed further on account of weakness.

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

In reference to the late expulsion of cadets from the Military Academy, for hazing, a press despatch from West Point says: Ever since Gen. Schofield took command of this department, he has used every effort to put a stop to hazing. His first move was to issue an order against it, in which he said:

For the comparatively intelligent and strong to take unfair advantage of the inexperienced to harass and annoy them is an act unworthy a civilized man, and much more unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. On the other hand, to secure justice and protection to the defenceless is the office of the gentle and the brave. The honor of the Corps of Cadets, as well as that of the officers of the Academy, requires that the unkind treatment of new cadets shall be wholly eradicated.

It was made the duty of the first-class and commissioned and non-commissioned officers to see that the order was faithfully carried out. Last May, Lieut.-Col. Lazelle was detailed here from the Indian country to take charge of the cadets, with special orders to prevent hazing. A month or two ago members of the third class showed a disposition to begin the practice on the new comers, and have carried it so far that the result is an order from Washington directing their expulsion.

An interview with a member of the fourth class this morning tells the story of the wrongs committed: In the rear of the grounds where the cadets are in camp is "the sink." Whenever members of the fourth class went there, cadets of the third class followed. The plebes were made to stand against the wall and try to climb it, and were compelled to sing "I'm climbing Mount Zion." Then water was squirted on them through gaspipes. Some of them were knocked down half dressed and other indignities were put upon them. A few nights ago some of the plebes organized and resolved to fight their tormentors at "the sink," and a rattling fight did occur, in which some of the plebes received black eyes, as did some of the third class. By accident an officer observed this scene, and as a consequence many of the third class were put under arrest, among them Cadets W. Stone, W. Allen, Langfitt, Sherman, Walker, Gooden, Mendenhall, Whistler, and Underwood. The two last named belong to the fourth class, and are still under arrest for refusing to give the names of members of the third class engaged in the work. It is believed in camp that Allen, Stone, Langfitt, Sherman, Walker, and Gordon, have been expelled. Allen said he had no doubt he would have to go, as his was a cold case.

It is considered disgraceful among members of the third class for a "plebe" to tell the officers anything about their treatment, and if they do they are ostracized by the corps, and their cadet life made a burden. But Gen. Schofield's order has banished that feeling, and makes it the duty of every officer to expose hazing. The ire of the third class seemed to be directed against D. B. Baldwin, a cadet of the fourth class, who had been vigorously hazed, and who imparted the information to the officers a short time ago. Since then some members of the third class have resolved to get even with him, and it is reported in camp this morning that he was attacked in his tent late last night, that the camp was aroused by his cries for help, and that five or six cadets were seen to leave his tent hurriedly. When the officers entered it he was found with a handkerchief tied over his face and ropes laid beside him, it evidently having been the intention of his assailants to first buck and gag him, and then carry him off the post.

Col. Wherry was called upon, and said, in substance, that he could not give any details until final action was taken. He said that Gen. Schofield had fully determined to stop all hazing. At first, so long as it was confined to harmless jokes and innocent pranks for the purpose of sharpening the wits of the new-comers, the authorities took no notice of it, but when to these were added insults and injuries, it was deemed necessary to stop it at once. It had got so that corporals aided in the hazing, when the rules strictly compelled officers of all grade to put a stop to it. He believed that the recent occurrences would put an end to hazing at West Point forever, and the result thus far shows a marked improvement in the discipline of the third class, which alone, as a rule, does the hazing.

Field bakeries form part of the train of nearly every European army. Despite these arrangements, it has in recent years been frequently found impossible to supply the large armies with fresh bread from day to day; and it seems likely that the attempt to do so will be abandoned, and biscuit issued instead of bread.

THE NEXT VACANCIES AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

—A Washington despatch of July 20 to the *New York Times* says: The following vacancies will occur in 1880 at the West Point Military Academy: Fourth District of Arkansas; First Colorado; First, Seventh and Eighth Georgia; Second, Seventh and Tenth Illinois; First and Eighth Kentucky; Second, Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh Massachusetts; Fourth and Ninth Michigan; Third Minnesota; Sixth Mississippi; Fourth and Twelfth Missouri; Third New Hampshire; Second, Sixth, Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-third New York; Fourth North Carolina; Ninth and Tenth Ohio; Seventh and Seventeenth Pennsylvania; Third Texas; First and Sixth Virginia; Second West Virginia; Fourth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Territory of Dakota. As the law provides for the appointment of cadets one year in advance of the time for their admission to the Academy, nominations may now be made by the members of Congress from the several districts named above. The law provides that appointees shall be admitted to the Academy only between the ages of 17 and 22 years, and after passing the prescribed mental and physical examinations.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—A letter from Washington to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says: "The announcement in these despatches several weeks ago of the large number of officers in the Army who had reached the age of retirement (62), has occasioned so much commotion in the lower and upper grades of the Army, and also among their friends, that it now seems as if the President will be induced to give way to the pressure being brought to bear upon him with respect to some of these places. The official records at the Adjutant-General's office show that among the major-generals McDowell has passed the age, and the friends of Gen. Terry are urgent to secure his promotion for him, although Pope is the senior of the grade of brigadiers. In the latter rank Ord has passed the limit of active service, and a pressure is being made to secure this place for Gen. Miles, on account of his heroic achievements on the Indian frontier. There is still much doubt whether the President will, under any circumstances, assent to the retirement of Adjutant-General Townsend, without his consent. His charge of the codification of Army regulations may induce him to give his entire time to this subject, in which case there is every reason to believe that Gen. Drum will succeed. In the inspector's department, Gens. Marcy and Schriver have passed the age, and should the former be retired it is intimated that Gen. Sackett will probably succeed. There is no intention of retiring Judge-Advocate Gen. Dunn, whose ability for active service never was better. In the quartermaster's department, Meigs, Rucker, Easton and Van Vliet are eligible for retirement, and it is understood that the President is not averse to the substitution of younger men for these places. Gen. Ingalls is the only officer of the higher grade in this department who is within the age of active service. Among the surgeons, Barnes, Cuyler, Sloan, King and Simons are over 62, and among the lower officers of this branch of the staff there is some lively work going on to secure their retirement and the necessary steps to promotion. The surgeon-general is still in vigorous health, though he would not seriously object to retirement. Baxter, medical purveyor, who has had quite a remarkable career in advancing his personal interest and rank, is a formidable competitor for Barnes' place, though Assistant Surgeon-General Crane is most justly entitled to it. There is now no doubt of the early retirement of Paymaster-General Alvord, who has been in active service since 1833. His deputy, Gen. Prince, is also over age. Col. Brown is most prominently mentioned to succeed Alvord. Among the engineers an effort is being made to retire Gens. Barnard, Benham, McComb and Simpson. Gen. Wright has already succeeded Gen. Humphreys. Woodward, Tower, Newton, Gillmore and Comstock have been suggested for their places in event of a change. In the ordnance department, Gen. Hagner has also passed the age. Among the field officers, Vogdes, Barry, French and Hunt have also reached the limit of 62. The friends of the aspirants for promotion, in connection with their efforts to secure the assent of the President to the retirement of the officers named, propose to secure such legislation at the next session of Congress as may be necessary to accomplish their object."

FORT SUPPLY.—A friend sends to the *JOURNAL*, from Fort Supply, I. T., this programme of how the 4th of July was observed there:

Federal salute at daylight, under the direction of Lieut. Bolton. Reveille by full band.
Off-hand shooting match at 10 A. M. Contestants—Five men from each of the following companies: E, F, and H, 23d Infantry. Distance 200 yards. 1st prize \$10, 2d prize \$7, 3d prize \$5, 4th prize \$3. Highest individual score taking the highest prize, and the others in the same order. Winners—1st, Sergeant McClane, Co. H; 2d, Private Carley, Co. E; 3d, Private Shultz, Co. E; 4th, Corporal West, Co. F.
Pool match, immediately afterwards, for officers and civilians. Distance 300 yards; off-hand; any rifle, hair triggers excepted. Entrance fee, \$1. 12 entries. Won by Lieut. Cowles.
National salute at meridian, under the direction of Lieut. Bolton.
Games, commencing at 3:30 P. M.
Sack race, 100 yards, prize \$1. Won by Private Kelley, Co. E.
Foot race, 300 yards, prize \$3. Won by Private James McLally, Co. H.
Greased pole, prize \$2 and twenty day furlough. Won by Private Brownell, Co. B.
Wheelbarrow race, prize \$3. Won by Musician Smith, Co. H.
"Tug of War," prize, the Credit of Success. Won by South Side of the Garrison.
Slow race, mules or horses, prize, fun. Won by Quartermaster Mule.
Greased pig, prize, the pig. Won by Private Armitage, Co. E.
Foot race, width of garrison, prize, one dozen beer. Won by Private James McLally, Co. H.

REGIMENTAL BAND—NO RETREAT.

After Tattoo,

Hops for officers and men.

Committees.

Officers' Hop—Dr. Loring, Capt. Hemphill, Lieut. Brodrick. Refreshments—Capt. Henton, Lieut. Wieting, and Mr. Reynolds. Shooting—Capt. Hemphill, Lieuts. Manning and Buda. Games—Capt. Eskridge, Lieut. Wieting, and Mr. Chouteau. Finance—Lieut. Cowles.
Men's Hop, on the Green—Master of Ceremonies, Private Clayton; Floor Managers, Privates Allen, King and De Young; Arrangements, Sergt. Taylor and Privates Wells and Brachou.

ROBERT G. PILLOW, a son of the late General Pillow, who lives on an Arkansas plantation, had a narrow escape from a terrible death a few days ago. He went out hunting, carrying a gun and accompanied by a negro armed with a pint bottle of whiskey as an antidote for snake bites—the woods being full of the venomous reptiles. Mr. Pillow shot a wild hog, and on going up to the animal an immense "cotton-mouth" snake, whose bite is as fatal as that of a rattlesnake, fastened its fangs in the calf of his leg. Mr. Pillow at once seized the bottle of whiskey and poured every drop of liquor down his throat, rapidly walked home and drank as much more, and soon fell into a profuse perspiration and rapidly recovered. We may perhaps add that, while this case is very interesting, Mr. Pillow's prescription ought not to be used for imaginary snakes. Nor, though so effective a cure, should it be applied as a mere preventive.

"FRANCE," says the English Deputy Director of Works of Fortification, Col. Nugent, in a recent volume, "spent £4,000,000 upon the defence of Paris, and surely we ought not to be afraid to expend a much smaller sum upon the defence of London."

MAGAZINE guns have already been adopted in part by different European Powers. The elite of the Swiss Army, the Tyrolean troops of Austria, the small-arm men of the French and Swedish navies are all equipped with repeating rifles, and it has been lately announced that a series of experiments with the same will be shortly carried out in England.

The recent accidents to the German Navy have caused suggestions to be made for the revision and modification of the regulations hitherto in force for the conduct of German squadrons at sea.

A BLOCK of iron weighing 11,000 pounds, was exhibited in State street, Boston, recently, on its way from the Norway Ironworks, South Boston, to the Navy Department at Washington, where it will be utilized as a cannon.

MAJOR WILKINSON SHAW, who has lately published a book in London, "The Elements of Modern Tactics," says that the dismounted-fire action of cavalry was employed with good results in the Russo-Turkish war. That, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is certainly not General Valentine Baker's opinion, who gives us to understand that the Russian cavalry, though carefully trained to act as dragoons, did not, as a rule, distinguish themselves, either mounted or dismounted. Indeed, it stands to reason that a hybrid soldier, half cavalry man, half infantry man, is not likely to be very good in either capacity. At the same time, both mounted infantry and cavalry accustomed to act dismounted may, under special circumstances, render very good service." Per contra, a writer in *Broad Arrow*, says: The gallant fellows under Major Barrows, 19th Hussars—scratch-mounted as they are—have shown again the uses of mounted infantry, as they have been shown in every other Kaffir war, from that of 1800-1 inclusive, although, as in former wars, their numbers are insufficient to give them due tactical weight. Well-drilled regular infantry, taught to make the most and best of their horses, as well disciplined dragoons are taught, would be better adapted than cavalry for Kaffir warfare.

THE French navy has adopted an apparatus for distilling salt water at sea. The steam passes two cones, where it is aerated by being condensed in an air current. It is then purified by circulation through animal charcoal, and pure water is the result. The French Academy of Sciences awarded a prize of \$6,000 to the inventor.

A SHORT but sharp revolution in Hayti has just occurred. It broke out with a bloody affray in the Haytien Chamber of Deputies, beginning with the shooting of a brother of President Canal by a member. A general shooting affray ensued, with revolvers, in which forty other members and some of Canals' adherents were killed. The shooting at various points in the town was kept up for several days. When the firing began in the House, the populace and police outside fired into the building. The President of the Senate, with others, was shot down. President Canal offered the rebels full pardon and leave to embark unmolested for any port they desired. This being refused, on July 3d, cannon were placed a quarter of a mile from the front of the houses occupied by the rebels. The first shell set fire to one of the houses, and immediately all were ablaze. The rebels scattered in every direction. The fire spread, and soon about 130 houses were in ashes, and 300 men were killed or wounded. Fortunately, the commercial part of the town escaped. During the riots in the capital Gonaives, Saint Marc and Archaie rose, and at last accounts were in possession of the rebels. A despatch of July 20 says that President Canal has abdicated and gone to Jamaica.

THE Dominion government intends to make military instruction a part of the high school course in the different provinces, and will form 35 companies of 35 boys each in Ontario, 35 companies in Quebec, and 15 in the maritime provinces. These companies will be furnished with instructors from the military college and with government arms.

In the course of some artillery experiments carried on at Delhi, under Lord Napier, of Magdala, by field (or horse?) artillery, "more than 1,100 rounds of rifled nine-pounder ammunition, weighing nearly five tons, were expended in disabling about 120 men." "This," observes Gen. Wray, "it is to be feared, is the normal condition of artillery field fire at the present moment."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE SKIRMISHER'S BADGE MATCH AT CREEDMOOR.—When, in October, 1877, Gen. Abram Duryea presented a badge to be shot for on an imaginary skirmish line at Creedmoor, he naturally thought that the officers and men of the National Guard would jump at a chance to perfect in the field the theories explained in the drill room. On its first announcement it was received with much favor, and all expected that it would be the most successful of the regular competitions of the N. R. A., and in the first one or two matches the men eagerly availed themselves of the privilege of testing nerve, eye and judgment of distance at the same time. The conditions of the match were: Competitors will be formed in squads of equal strength in rear of the 500 yard firing point, each squad opposite its target. At the order of the officer in charge of the match, the first man of each squad will place himself at his firing point and load. At the bugle call or other signal of the officer, each of these men will advance toward his target until a second signal is sounded, when he will halt, fire (assuming any position except lying on his back), rise to his feet and load. At the next signal, which will be sounded thirty seconds after the former one, each competitor will again advance toward his target until another firing signal is given, when he will halt and fire as before. When the competitors have fired their fifth shot in advancing, they will face about and return over the same ground, as "skirmishers in retreat," firing on signal as before. The practice will be repeated in this manner until all the members of each squad have fired. Five firing signals will be given while the competitors are passing from 500 to 200 yards, both in advancing and retreating, at such distances as the officer in charge may see fit, the competitors estimating the distances and adjusting their sights accordingly.

A goodly number of competitors shot in the first match, one and all expressing themselves as well pleased with the practice. Corp. C. H. Eagle, 7th regiment, was the winner, on 29-19-30. The second contest was in November, 1877, and again was the field covered with skirmishers, and in a most satisfactory contest, Sergeant James Ross, 12th regiment, won with 21-16-37. At the opening of the season, 1878, it was one of the first matches on the programme, and with barely entries enough to comply with the rules, Ross was again winner on 15-19-34. This falling off was looked at as caused by its being the first match of the season, but when, in May, the same thing happened, it was easily seen that the match was too much for the National Guardsmen, and that they preferred the old time 200 and 500 yards matches to this one which gave so much useful instruction to citizen soldiers. In May Capt. W. C. Reddy, 12th regiment, won with 17-13-30; in June the badge was again sported by the 12th, Sergt. Van Housen being the winner on 24-15-39; but only to again give place to Capt. Reddy, who in the next contest won on 18-18-36. In August, 1877 the badge returned to the 7th regiment, Corp. McLewee winning with 21-16-37, but in the following month it was carried to Auburn by Adj. W. M. Kirby, 49th regiment, on 23-20-43, the best score up to that time. Kirby failing to enter in October, the badge for the sixth time fell to the lot of the 12th, Priv. Paulding being the successful competitor on 26-21-41. The last match of 1878 was shot in November and on a remarkably close contest between Eagle and Ross, the latter being then a twice winner. Eagle won on 16-18-34, and the 7th regiment carried the trophy for the winter. Thus there were three men who were winners twice, and at the first match of 1879, April, all supposed that the match would be completed; Paulding, however, was again a winner on 20-17-37, and in the May contest Corp. McLewee followed suit with 21-17-38. There were now five double mortgagees in the match, and but for the kindness of a few outside men, who entered in order that the match should fill, the mortgagees might have rested alone in their glory, so little interest was given to the contest. In June Van Housen came to the front for the second time winning with the best score of the match 24-20-44. It was now a sure thing that the July match would be the final one, for as there was little chance of there being more than ten entries, six of them would be double winners. Saturday, 12th, was the day set apart for this contest, and with most perfect weather, the men took their places before the targets. The first squad, composed of Capt. Price, Eagle, Ross and Reddy, were quickly disposed of, Price, the outsider, leading the previous winners. Dolan and Baily, also outsiders Van Housen and Paulding were in the second squad, and Van Housen made the handsome score of 41, and thus headed the list with only two men to shoot. E. W. Price and McLewee shot last, and although the corporal fought nobly for the prize he was ten below zero at the close, and Van Housen was awarded the medal. The following are the scores:

	Advance.	Retreat.	Tot.
A. B. Van Housen, 12th regt.	33 33 5-19	5 4 4 5 4-22	41
Corp. J. L. Price, 7th regt.	4 3 3 3 3-16	4 2 5 4 3-18	34
Corp. C. H. Eagle, 7th regt.	3 3 3 3 0-12	3 4 5 5 4-21	33
Corp. F. C. McLewee, 7th.	3 3 3 4 3-16	3 2 4 3 3-15	31
Priv. J. R. Baily, 47th.	2 2 4 5 5-18	4 4 2 0 3-13	31
Sergt. Jas. Ross, 12th.	2 2 0 2 3-9	2 3 4 5 5-19	28
Priv. J. L. Paulding, 12th.	3 3 2 2 3-13	5 5 2 0 2-14	27
Capt. W. C. Reddy, 12th.	2 3 2 4 2-13	4 2 2 4 0-12	25
Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th.	4 4 5 3 4-20	0 2 3 0 0-5	25
Priv. E. W. Price, 7th.	2 0 0 0 4-6	3 5 2 0 0-10	16

Thus in the fourteen matches the 12th regiment won nine times, the 7th regiment four, and 47th one.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—Gen. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice S. N. Y., has issued the following circular regarding the competitions for this badge: The "Nevada Badge," presented by the National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, will hereafter be open to annual competition upon the following terms; and it is hoped that as many companies of the National Guard as find it possible to do so, will annually engage in the contest: Open to companies in the National Guard, not less than thirty-five officers and men to shoot. All competitors to be certified to be regularly enrolled members of the company they represent, and to have been such on July 1 of the year in which they shoot. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model, any ammunition; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance, without sighting shots; position, standing at 200 yards, any (with head to the target) at 500. Each company may select its own time and place to shoot, provided that two weeks' written notice thereof shall have been previously given to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice. The several division, brigade and regimental inspectors of rifle practice must be notified of all competitions for the badge by the organizations within their respective districts, and are required to be present and see that the practice therefor is properly conducted. If prevented from attending upon any occasion, another officer must be detailed in their place. No special issue of ammunition will be made by the State for these competitions. The scores made in these competitions may be counted as qualifications for the Marksman's Badge. The Nevada Badge will be held by the company winning it in each year, until the first day of December following its receipt by them, when it will be put at the disposition of Col. William C. Church, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the trustee for the same,

appointed by the donors of the badge. Col. Church will transfer the badge to the company certified by regimental, brigade, division and general inspectors of rifle practice to have made the best score under the foregoing regulations, their certificate to be accompanied by a copy of the score, to be published in the number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL following its receipt. The winning company, before receiving the badge, will be required to give bonds for its safe keeping and return.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—On Thursday, July 17, one hundred and sixty officers and men of this command visited Creedmoor for rifle practice, under orders of the division commander. It has been a well known fact that for two years—since the destruction of the armory by fire—this command has been without armory accommodations, and while the Legislature appropriated money to replace their lost arms, etc., they have been unable to draw them from the Chief of Ordnance, because the county has failed to assign the regiment to a proper armory. During this period the several companies have used the State Arsenal as a drill room, availing themselves of the off-nights and Saturdays when the room was unoccupied, and using the stand of arms in the racks. When it became necessary for the regiment to take its tour of Creedmoor duty, Col. Scott selected some 100 rifles, sent them to Creedmoor, and had them properly sighted at the several ranges, in order that his men should have the full benefit of the instruction in target practice in the field. At this time there was no thought of forcing each man to use the gun he carried to the range, it being generally supposed that the day's tour of duty was to instruct the National Guard in rifle practice, and not to injure or advertise gun companies, and colonels and inspectors of rifle practice naturally supposed that so long as the men were fully instructed in the principles of rifle practice, with ball cartridge, the design of the general inspector was most fully carried out, whether ten or one hundred guns were used. As Col. Scott had not issued rifles to his command, the permission of the general inspector and division commander was obtained in order that they might not be compelled to use the guns taken from the State Arsenal. No possible blame can be attached to Col. Scott for asking and obtaining this privilege for his command, but it does seem rather strange that the general inspector of rifle practice should permit one command any advantage over their fellows in class and marksman's badge practice. The weather on the 17th was favorable, and although one or two men were slightly overcome with the heat, the day was not unbearable. Captain Barker, Regimental I. R. P., was persistent in his efforts to teach the men how to shoot, and of the 160 men who fired in the 3d class, 86 qualified into the 2d, and of these 23 were promoted into the 1st class, while the following graduated as marksman: Col. Geo. D. Scott, 30; Priv. S. B. Carey, W. H. Newman, 30; Sergt. A. Oates, 29; Major R. V. Young, Sergt. H. K. Beatty, Corp. W. Jaehne, Priv. A. McKinley, 27; Priv. William Rowland, M. J. Daly, 26; Capt. W. A. Stontenburgh, Corps. J. A. Seares, W. A. Pennington, Priv. P. Meagher, Sergt. H. I. Lee, 25. The regiment returned at 5:30 p. m.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—The regular class day—rifle practice—of this command was held at Creedmoor Friday, July 18, 228 men parading under Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp. When the command reached the range the usual guard was detailed and established, and the men at once marched to the 100 yards firing point. Here a most unusual delay occurred, caused by a full compliance with the paragraphs of Wingate's Manual and G. O. 9, 1st Brigade. The men had to be told off to the several targets, formed in line to the rear, arms stacked, and the squad of ten or more names entered on the score cards as the men were allowed to shoot. As this order was imperative, Col. Camp and Capt. Loomis, regimental I. R. P., were perforce compelled to waste most valuable time in obeying its provisions. Finally, however, all was completed, and greatly to the satisfaction of the brigade inspector, but to the disgust of the men, the file on the right broke the stack, advanced to front, fired, and made way for the next two. The practice, however, although conducted with the precision of the drill room, was not satisfactory; the bullets did not strike the target, and officers were compelled to stop the firing and sight the pieces. Shortly after noon this third class was completed at 150 yards, with 166 men qualified—excellent work, everything considered. In the afternoon the practice was continued in the second class, 300 and 400 yards, but again was the practice delayed by the breaking of stacks and sighting of pieces. However, there were no loose pieces to be found, and the brigade I. R. P. was happy; each man looked after his own particular rifle, and woe be to the unfortunate or careless one who seized any but the piece he brought from the armory. The shooting was concluded late in the day with 48 out of the 166 qualified. Practice was then had for the Marksman's Badge, but as the hour was late but very few of the men had a chance to complete their scores. The following were the winners of the badge:

Priv. P. Shaffer, 44; Lieut. T. L. Miller, Sergt. A. B. Hoerber, 30; Maj. J. H. Horsfall, 29; Priv. M. F. Bird, 27; Corp. M. F. Demens, 27; Sergt. J. P. Kenworthy, Corp. H. H. Treadwell, 26.

The detachment returned on the 5:30 p. m. train, not at all satisfied with their day's tour of duty.

SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK (BUFFALO).—Sixteen officers and men of this command practiced at the Bay View range on Friday, July 18, fourteen of whom qualified for the "bar" of 1879. The weather was splendid, and the only drawback to the practice was the want of a much larger attendance. The range used by the troops in the neighborhood of Buffalo is most easy of access, being situated on the lake a distance of about eight miles from the city. It contains sixty acres almost perfectly level, has two embankments 35 feet high, and four 3d and three 2d class targets, with plenty of room for more. With these advantages it has often been wondered why the 65th and 74th regiments, separate companies and troops comprising the 14th Brigade, do not make a better figure in the annual report of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice; indeed from the reports it would seem that the troops seldom trouble themselves with rifle practice, for of this command with a roll of nearly 500 officers and men but sixteen were present to practice for the Marksman's Badge. The result of the shooting was as follows: Lieut. L. P. Kirchmeyer, 42; Maj. Wand, 39; Priv. Wm. Creedman, 35; Lieut. H. H. Parke, Sergt. A. Cole, Corp. B. Horsfall, 33; Capt. S. M. Welch, Jr., 32; Priv. J. A. Bodamer, 31; H. Creedman, 30; Col. J. G. Graves, 29, Sergts. F. Diebold, G. Beilfuss, 28; Capt. F. L. Eberhardt, 27; Sergt. A. Miller, 25.

SEVENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK (BUFFALO).—The members of this command—marksman and first class—entitled to compete for the State Badge, 1879, paraded to the Bay View range July 16 for one day's practice. The detachment consisted of 39 officers and men as follows: Co. A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; K, 3, with Capt. C. C. Penfold, regimental inspector of rifle practice, superintending the firing. The day was pleasant, and the weather all in the marksman's favor, so that a very respectable showing was made, 26 out of the 39 qualifying at the 200 and 500 yards targets. The officers of the command are most earnest in

their endeavors to force the figure of merit of the 74th up to a respectable standard, and no stone will be left unturned to place the third class in the very smallest of minorities at the close of the season. The range is a good one, and every facility will be offered to the men to carry on a most systematic practice. The result of the shooting on the 16th is as follows: Lieut. G. C. Farnsworth, 41; Captain C. D. Facher, 36; Sergt. C. T. Dewitt, 35; Lieut. R. Gerecke, Sergt. H. Thetrow, 34; Corp. H. Smith, 33; Priv. W. Bogert, R. A. Clark, Sergt. C. W. Akers, 31; Sergt. C. J. Facher, Priv. S. W. Berry, 30; Priv. G. L. Akers, 29; Corp. H. A. Schweizer, Priv. Geo. Grosvenor, L. Mason, 28; J. H. Harrington, Geo. McCormick, P. O'Day, L. Berger, Capt. G. E. Stillwell, W. M. Bloomer, 27; Corp. L. B. Clement, C. Buddenhagen, Priv. A. Wiskerchen, 26; Corp. T. H. Church, III, Priv. A. Vandusen, 25.

NEW JERSEY.—The regiments of the 1st Brigade are now practicing at Brinton range, while the 6th and 7th regiments are doing the same thing at Stockton range, Camden. On July 17 a detachment from the 1st Brigade and others covered the 200 and 500 yards ranges at Brinton in practice for the Champion Marksman's Badge of the State, 1879. The wind was heavy and disagreeable, and sadly interfered with high scores. Lieut. L. H. Greve, of the 9th regiment, won on 38 out of a possible 50. The best scores were:

	200.	500.	Tot.
Lieut. L. H. Greve	5 4 3 4 3	4 3 3 4 5	38
Col. G. E. P. Howard	3 4 3 0 4	5 3 3 5 3	33
Sergt. A. H. Graff	4 3 3 3 4	4 0 2 3 2	30
Capt. G. M. Townsend	3 3 3 4 3	3 4 0 4 2	29

On the 18th under orders from Brig.-Gen. Plume the 9th regiment occupied Brinton for class practice, under command of Col. B. F. Hart; Capt. Eicke inspector of rifle practice. The following are the qualifications: 300 and 400 yards; five rounds at each range:

Col. B. F. Hart, 37; Lieut.-Col. Green, 27; Quartermaster Danforth, 33; Adj. Hall, 33; Sergts. Geo. Stamford, F. B. Stanford, 27; Priv. Wm. Hoffman, Stephen D. Smith, H. Revere, Corp. Bruner, 26; Priv. Soefcke, 33; Lieut. Robt. Schlemm, 26; Priv. Chas. Gentner, 25; Capt. O. Erlenkotter, 34; Priv. A. Bath, 29; A. Eckerman, 27; F. Boye, 28; Capt. Krobatsche, 33; Priv. John Furman, 33; John Rielly, 26; Lieut. L. Lansing, 29; Priv. Eugene Haddenhorst, 33; Lieut. McCulloch, 29.

The resignation of Col. Morrell, of the 3d Infantry, has not been accepted as yet, a "hitch" having occurred in the settlement of his accounts with the Quartermaster-General, who is more careful than formerly. In the meantime, the command is "going to the dogs"—most of the present officers merely remaining in the regiment in order to receive promotion.

Gatling Gun Company A, of Elizabeth, have been invited to attend the annual encampment of the G. A. R. in August and give an exhibition drill.

Col. D. Lodor, chief of staff, has become quite a marksman, although a year ago he knew very little about the art of shooting at long distances.

An encampment of the National Guard of this State will take place next summer. There have been no encampments since the 1st Brigade camped in a sand pit near Trenton in 1876, which, to the 20th, is called "Bodie's fiasco."

Gen. Drake's Zouaves, who were so handsomely entertained by the Jackson Corps at Albany during the recent reunion, have invited that command to visit Elizabeth at their earliest convenience. Maj. James Macfarlane, commanding the Corps, in a personal letter to Gen. Drake, says: "We appreciate the spirit in which your invitation comes to visit your beautiful city. The subject-matter will be placed before my command at the next meeting, August 5. It is hardly probable that you can expect to see us this year, as a body; we are not in a condition to make such a trip; but if God spares us all, I have no doubt my boys will be only too glad to once more clasp the hands of yourself, friends and noble followers, some time next year."

PENNSYLVANIA.—As previously indicated, a reorganization is not yet finished, and by very good authority it is stated that the Weesace Legion battalion and battalion Washington Greys will be consolidated to form another regiment. There has been one company in each of these battalions disbanded, but others are being recruited. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see proper to issue an order allowing two more companies to be recruited, so as to make it a regiment of ten companies; or what would still be better, recruit four, making it a regiment of three battalions. This in all probability will finally be done, and while they are at it it might as well be done right.

The State not providing for encampments, some few organizations are going into camp on their own hook. The 13th regiment, Scranton, Col. Boies commanding, have been given permission to visit Long Branch from Aug. 25 to Aug. 30. The 18th regiment, Duquesne Greys of Pittsburgh, Col. Guthrie, and Titusville Battery, will encamp at Chautauque Lake, N. Y. The battery only for a day or so. And the 14th regiment of Pittsburgh, Col. Gray, will probably encamp at Cresson. Company F, with a few men from other companies of the 1st regiment, have just returned from a week's tour of camp duty at Atlantic City. Company E intend going into camp at the same place about Aug. 15. They will probably take enough men from the other companies of the 1st regiment to form a battalion. These encampments, however, are worse than useless, and the sooner they are done away with, and something more practical in the way of camp duties are provided, the better it will be for their efficiency, and in some cases, perhaps, for the reputation of the men and organizations.

After a lingering illness, the death of Gen. Peter Lyle took place on Thursday of last week. He was until quite recently in command of the 2d regiment, N. G. of Pa., and was well known for his services during the late war as the commander of the 19th and 90th Pennsylvania regiments. His funeral took place on Tuesday last from the 2d regiment armory. The remains lay in state from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon (the hour set for the funeral), in the second story of the armory, where the religious services were conducted, at the conclusion of which the body was born from the hall and placed upon a caisson, and the column breaking to the right took up the line of march for the cemetery. The escort was composed of the 2d regiment, a platoon of the Keystone Artillery, and the Black Huzzars mounted. There were also in attendance several officers attached to the staff of Governor Hoyt and General Hartranft, also most of the officers of the 1st Brigade.

MICHIGAN.—General Orders No. 9, Adjutant-General's Office, announces the organization of the 1st Brigade Michigan State Troops, composed of 1st, 2d and 3d regiments now in service. Col. Wm. H. Withington, commanding 1st regiment, has been promoted to brigadier-general, and directed to assume command of the 1st Brigade. General Withington is to designate and recommend his brigade staff to the Commander-in-Chief for approval and commission. The commanding officer of the 1st regiment is required to order an election to fill the vacancy, in accordance with section 61 of the State Military Law, and paragraph 35 Rules and Regulations.

CONNECTICUT.—Col. L. A. Barbour, 1st regiment, has been granted leave of absence for two months. Orders have been issued continuing Lieut. J. N. Lane, of Co. I, 2d regiment, as acting inspector of target practice. Adj. Russell Thompson, 2d regiment, and Capt. Chas. E. Rounds of Co. I, have resigned. Second Lieut. A. H. Winslow, Co. G, 3d regiment, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted. The Governor has accepted the petition for a new company in the 3d regiment which will be known as Co. K, and starts off with 60 men on the roll. This fills up the four regiments, each now having ten companies.

ALABAMA.—The Montgomery Greys will go into camp for one week at Pensacola, Fla. August 18 has been selected as the time for beginning their annual encampment. The Escambia Rifles of Pensacola will receive the Montgomery Greys on the morning of the 19th. A Montgomery correspondent, of July 19, sends us the following:

A SCENE AT FAIR GROUNDS ON THE 4TH DAY OF JULY.

LOOKER-ON (in a loud tone to attract attention, pointing to the Stars and Stripes carried by the Montgomery Greys).—"Say boys, look here. What flag is that, anyhow? I don't like the looks on it; 'taint the flag we fit under!"

CAPTAIN OF THE GREYS (ex-Confederate soldier).—"You and your sort never fit under any flag!"

(Exit mobback, looking sheepish).

TENNESSEE.—The advance guard of the Chickasaw Guard and Bluff City Greys arrived at Clarksville, Tenn., July 19, from Memphis, and were made the guests of the Clarksville City Guards. The main body arrived the day after, and went into camp for the summer.

NEBRASKA.—Two new companies to be designated A and B have just been organized for the 2d regiment N. S. M., with the following officers: Co. A, Geo. H. Crager, captain; John King, first lieutenant; John Dwyer, second lieutenant; Thos. McCormick, first sergeant. Co. B, Edward Simmons, captain; Henry Bolin, first lieutenant; John B. Angell, second lieutenant, and John Casey, first sergeant. The companies have organized under the State law regulating militia companies, so far being composed of the best young men in Omaha. At a meeting of the two companies the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five, to consist of one commissioned officer from each company, and three from the rank and file, be and are hereby appointed to consider, correspond and report on style, price, etc., of a suitable uniform for the use of Co. A and B, N. S. M., and that an invitation be given the merchant tailors of Omaha to assist them in selections, and that they invite correspondence from military companies in Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in order to procure the cheapest, best and most suitable uniforms and equipments, and report as early as possible their decision and recommendations.

ILLINOIS.—The annual Commemorative seems to be once more disposed of, the new law has gone into effect, and the threats of the red-flag-flaunting part of the community that they would never submit to the tyranny of the law which prohibits them from parading and drilling under arms, have so far proved idle talk. On the Fourth of July a large procession of the sympathizers of the Commune paraded through the streets of Chicago—probably 3,000—but they did not carry any visible arms. The red flag with a white triangle in centre and the word *Unité* within the triangle, and *Liberté, Egalité* and *Fraternité* around its sides was its most striking feature. All the armories were kept under a strong guard during a week.

Brig.-Gen. Torrence, commanding 1st Brigade, has been busily engaged in making preparations for an encampment of the brigade at the South Park, near Chicago. The State provisions for such encampment will not be forthcoming until after next year, consequently the men attending this encampment will be expected to give their time gratuitously. Gen. Torrence having succeeded in procuring subsistence and transportation from outside sources. The date set for this encampment is the first week in September, which is the only thing to be regretted in the matter, as by that time the active fall trade will have commenced, and very many of the men engaged in wholesale houses will be unable to give much time to this desirable end.

The Chicago commands are now all comfortably quartered, the 2d regiment Infantry having just moved into the upper four floors of a business block on Wabash avenue, the means for the furnishing of which they expect to realize from a picnic, to embrace dress parade, etc., to be given at Wood-lawn on August 5.

The 1st Cavalry under the command of Maj. Welton is getting comfortably settled on the corner of 4th avenue and Van Buren street in the large two story and basement brick structure formerly known as Reed's Temple of Music.

Battery D, Maj. Tobey's (6 guns, smooth-bore, and a Gatling), is having an armory built on Michigan avenue just south of the Gardner House, in which a portion is to be set aside and fitted up for the headquarters of the 1st Brigade.

The 6th Battalion is about to inaugurate weekly battalion drills, beginning on July 14. Capt. Richard Robbins, for seven years an officer in the 11th U. S. Infantry, has been commissioned as captain and adjutant of the 6th Battalion, an appointment that promises good results for the command.

The 1st regiment is now enjoying its annual summer vacation from July 1 to September 1. On Sunday, July 13, the regiment, about 300 strong, marched to Unity Church, Chaplain Robert Collyer, to listen to a farewell sermon, the chaplain having accepted a call from the Church of the Messiah, New York. The sermon was one, which, although addressed particularly to "his dear boys" of the 1st regiment, would apply equally and be of equal benefit to all other National Guard organizations. He announced for his text: "So fight not as one that beateh the air;" 1 Cor., ix., 26. He then started out with the question (so often asked by officers and men), What after all is the use of all our sacrifices of time and money and comfort? and addressed himself in beautiful and often pathetic language to prove that there was use in it. Chaplain Collyer then in tremulous voice and manner paternal, asked the dear boys to lay his words to their heart, and told them that they would find another chaplain who would say grander and better words to them than he could; and he hoped that they would grow into such nobleness and strength and fineness of manhood not now dreamed of; and through this, that the regiment would come to be recognized among the chiefest and truest in the commonwealth and the city and the nation for the conservation of everything we hold dearest in our lives. The sun was pouring down so that thermometers in the shade indicated 90, but the regiment now appeared to better advantage. Companies had only twelve files front, with exception of C and B, which had sixteen. A three mile march caused no lagging, and the wheelings of all the companies were done exceptionally well.

The following changes among the officers are noted: First Lieut. Geo. R. Nichols, of Co. K, appointed captain, and Second Lieut. B. A. Eckart to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant G. H. Quinn, of Co. C, to be first lieutenant and Sergt. H. T. Miles second lieutenant. Upon the recommendation of Col. Swain Corp'l Geo. H. Gibson, of Co. A, has been commissioned captain and regimental instructor of rifle

practice. Capt. Gibson has been an active member of the crack rifle team of the regiment, and his enthusiasm in the matter of rifle practice will no doubt make him an efficient officer in the position for which he has been chosen.

Among the other regimental inspectors of rifle practice appointed under the new law are Capt. H. V. Wilkinson for 9th Battalion and Priv. Silos W. Ruger for 12th Battalion.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Roxbury City Guards, of Boston, have challenged the Salem Cadets to shoot a rifle match, 200 and 500 yards, ten rounds per man. Teams to be ten each.

—THE commissioned officers of Co. D, 35th Battalion, New York (Watertown), are airing their several grievances in the local prints. These publications will not add to the discipline of the command, and if they continue, the predicted ruin will fall on the company. Internal and private quarrels should be settled without the aid of newspapers.

—BROOKLYN is again exercised; this time over an anticipated consolidation of the 1st and 2d Divisions. Let our friends across the river rest easy, there is plenty of room for both divisions. A reduction of one or more regiments in Brooklyn and a brigade in New York may perhaps take place ere the close of the year. The service would certainly be benefited by more disbandments.

—A COURT-MARTIAL for the trial of delinquent non-coms. and privates in the 69th New York, between January and July, 1875, will convene at the armory, Essex Market, August 11, with Capt. P. K. Horgan as president.

—COL. Austen has countermanded the class practice of the 13th New York at Creedmoor for September 4 and 11, as the State declines to furnish additional transportation.

—EX-LIEUT. Geo. T. Davenport has been elected first lieutenant Co. G, 47th New York (Brooklyn), vice Phelan failed to qualify. Lieut. Davenport is a veteran of the 47th.

—THE annual moonlight excursion of the Veterans, Co. I, 9th New York, was a most enjoyable trip, and passed off to the delight and comfort of all concerned.

—GEN. Christian T. Christensen, late U. S. Volunteers, has been unanimously chosen major of the 13th New York (Brooklyn), vice King, who accepted the office of judge-advocate on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Molinoux, 11th Brigade. The new major served with distinction during the late Civil War, and is a great acquisition to the National Guard of the State.

—ONE hundred and seventy-six members of the 71st New York shot through the classes at Creedmoor for July 21, Col. Richard Vose in command, and Capt. O. C. Hoffman I. R. P. One hundred and thirty-one men qualified in the third class, 58 in the second class, and 35 won the Marksman's Badge.

—A RATHER queer phase has been given to the Bertsch court-martial, 5th Brigade Brooklyn. Col. W. H. King, late 2d Brigade, counsel for Capt. Bertsch, raised the point that the court was not a legal one, as, under the charter of the city of Brooklyn, Gen. Jourdan was not qualified to order such court, the fact that he holds an office under the city government preventing him from holding a commission under the State. If this theory is correct there will be a few vacancies in the 2d Division National Guard S. N. Y.

—IT has been suggested to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice S. N. Y. that each regimental and brigade inspector of rifle practice be required to certify in the "returns of rifle practice for 1879" that each man shot with the rifle assigned him for regular duty—drills, parades, etc.—and not specially sighted guns handed him on the range at time of practice. This seems only just, in view of the recent circular from division headquarters, and the enforcement of the paragraphs of Wingate's Manual, made by the commandant of the 1st Brigade. It is to be hoped that the rifle inspectors will insist on the certificate.

—THE rifle match between teams from the Oakland Light Cavalry, Oakland, Cal., and the Washington Grey Gating Battery, New York city, was shot on Tuesday, July 22, at Creedmoor and Oakland, 200 and 300 yards, carbines, and resulted as follows: Washington Greys, 296 296—592; Oakland Cavalry, 193 348—545. There appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the number of rounds, on the part of the Greys, the judge for the Oakland Cavalry insisting under his conditions that ten shots each distance were allowed, while Capt. Baker, of the Greys, held that but seven shots were required. The matter was, however, settled by the Greys firing ten rounds per man. The question now is, did the Oakland Cavalry fire seven or ten rounds in the match.

—ADJT. Louis Ploeger, 5th New York, has tendered the resignation of his office, on account of expiration of term of service. Adj. Ploeger was one of the very best officers in the German organizations in the National Guard, and his retirement from the service will be a severe loss to the 5th regiment. He served with distinction during the late war and has been a sufferer from wounds received in action. His connection with the National Guard extends over a period of twelve years, during which he has filled every position from private to captain. He was an enthusiastic officer, a most excellent drill instructor, and his untiring energy has placed the regiment in its present fair position of drill and discipline. The non-commissioned officers will deeply regret his discharge.

—THE "Diamond Match," open to N. R. A. and National Guard in uniform, 200 and 500 yards, military rifle, State model, five rounds at each range, had 112 entries, at Creedmoor July 19. The match was handsomely contested, the following being the prize winners: A. B. Van Heusen, 12th regt., 5 4 4 5—22. 5 3 5 5—23—45 Priv. Wm. Robertson, 71st, 4 5 4 5—23. 3 5 5 3—21—44 Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th, 4 4 4 5—21. 4 4 5 5—22—43 Priv. E. W. Price, 7th, 3 5 4 4—20. 4 5 5 3—22—43 The other best scores were: G. E. Pasco, Washington Gray Battery, 22 19—41; W. A. French, 7th regt., 17 23—40; C. H. Eagle 7th, 19 21—40; J. F. McHugh, Washington Gray Battery, 20 20—40; J. R. B. Baily, 47th, 21 19—40; J. W. Gardner, 7th, 18 21—39; W. J. Underwood, 7th, 21 18—39; W. A. Bryant, 7th, 18 20—38; J. F. Putman, 22d, 20 18—38; W. U. Reynolds, 7th, 21 16—37; R. H. Somers, 7th, 19 18—37; H. F. Lockwood, 7th, 21 16—37; C. D. Towt, 69th, 18 19—37.

—ON Wednesday, July 16, at Creedmoor there were twenty-eight entries in the "Cowperthwait Match" for a prize of \$50; distance, 400 yards; position, standing or kneeling; ten rounds. The following were the prize winners:

Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th regiment, 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 5—44 Priv. J. R. Baily, 47th regt., 5 5 2 4 2 4 5 3 5—39 Corp'l. C. H. Eagle, 7th regt., 3 5 4 4 5 5 5 2—40 J. W. Mangum, 5 5 3 5 4 3 3 4 5 3—38 Dolan, Eagle and Mangum were handicapped two points each as winners of first prize in matches N. R. A. Some of the other scores were: N. D. Ward, 9th regt., 34; W. J. Underwood, 7th, 35; H. C. Titus 7th, 33; A. B. Van Heusen, 12th, 33; J. L. Price, 7th, 32; E. W. Price, 7th, 30.

—UNDER the title "Militia in North America," we find a communication in the Berlin *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* as follows: "One is carried back involuntarily to the cheerful times in the old fatherland when the honest citizen soldier in his knit stockings marched out to guard the peace and order of the town, while reading the instructions published for the militia of Pennsylvania during the inspections made in May and June by Lieut.-Col. Russell Hager, division inspector. For instance, the proper officers are ordered to see that the soldiers have whole shoes, which cover their ankles and are brightly polished. Farther, the men must have clean collars. Nothing is said about shirt or stockings. Tobacco chewing is not to be allowed among the rank and file. Farther, says the instructions, the infantry must appear with guns, the cavalry with sabres and carbines. The artillery are ordered to clean their cannon, paint the gun-carriages often, and oil the axles of their wheels. But the best of all is a paragraph in the Cavalry Instructions which tells the inspector that if the cavalry is mounted—which is not always the case, as for instance with the black hussars in the Pittsburgh riots—to see that every man sits well and upright upon his horse. That 'if' is delicious."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. N. H. asks whether or no the Army Register for 1879 has been issued; if not, when it is likely to be? ANSWER.—It has not been issued but is expected to be almost immediately.

SUB asks: What is the pay of an engineer yeoman in the Navy, and what is his relative rank in the Army? ANSWER.—The pay of an engineer yeoman of the Navy, first and second rate, is \$61.50 per month; third, \$56.50 per month; fourth rate, \$51.50 per month. Has no relative rank in the Army.

C. W. R. asks where there are recruiting offices for Signal Corps U. S. Army? ANSWER.—Apply to Chief Signal officer, Washington, D. C., or at Fort Whipple, Va.

T. S. SERGEANT, Ellenville, N. Y., writes: Can you or will you decide through your journal a query, which is as follows: The 24th Sep. Co., N. G. S. N. Y., have received an invitation from the citizens of Goshen, N. Y., to participate with them in celebrating the battle of Neversink at that place July 22. At a meeting of the company a majority of three per cent. voted to accept the invitation. Now the question is, can the captain of the company without orders from brigade headquarters order the members of the company to parade at that time and place, and for non-attendance fine them one dollar or more, the same as a parade which was properly ordered by brigade officer? ANSWER.—Yes. See section 133, Military Code S. N. Y.

F. K. asks: 1. Has a colonel who is on leave of absence the right to shoot at Creedmoor—that is, to compete for the Marksman's Badge? If he has the right to shoot, does he assume command of the regiment? 2. If a drummer is elected under the pretence that he will receive a certain amount whenever he parades, and does not receive it, has he a right to ask to be discharged, or refuse to do duty? ANSWER.—1. He has the right to shoot for "Marksman's Badge" but could not assume command unless he had first reported for duty to the brigade or division commander, in which case he would be assigned to duty by S. O. 2. If of course he has a right to ask to be discharged, and may be so under section 253 M. C. S. N. Y., but he would refuse to do duty at his own peril.

BUCKEYE.—In our answer to the III. question of Buckeye in last week's JOURNAL, the words "foot opposite the new direction," in the third line, should read: "The command is given as the foot toward the side of the new direction is brought to the ground, the other foot is advanced in the old direction, then the face or change of direction is made."

D. asks whether to apply to Adjutant-General or to Chief Signal Officer U. S. Army for authority to join U. S. Signal Corps, and whether he can be transferred from artillery to that corps? ANSWER.—Apply to Chief Signal Officer at Washington. Transfers are not usually approved from the line to the Signal Corps, but you might make application through proper channels.

THE ZULU WAR.

COMPLYING with the requirements of Lord Chelmsford, Ceteywayo, on June 27, sent to the British camp a part of the cattle demanded, and also an ivory tusk, which is an emblem of peace. Ceteywayo promised that the remainder of the cattle and the two cannon captured at Isandula would follow. The tusk messengers were sent back on June 28, with a message to King Ceteywayo that the cattle would be detained a few days, pending events, and that Lord Chelmsford would delay crossing the Umvolosi one day, and consent to accept the disarmament of 1,000 Zulus instead of an entire regiment.

On the 30th, Gen. Wolsley telegraphed to the War Office: "I believe the war can be finished this season. According to the best information, King Ceteywayo can only muster 10,000 men. I promised that all Zulus joining us will be well treated. Many have already come in."

Lord Chelmsford remained in camp until the afternoon of July 3, awaiting the surrender of the cannon and 1,000 rifles captured by the Zulus at Isandula. These not arriving, he advanced, and was attacked in the open country by 15,000 Zulus, who fled under the heavy fire of the British. Lord Chelmsford then advanced to and destroyed Ulundi. The Zulu loss amounted to 800; the British lost 10 killed and 53 wounded. The battle was fought on July 4. The Zulus, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 in number, surrounded the British troops, who formed into a hollow square. The Zulus charged the square on all four of its sides. After the Zulus were broken by the British fire, they were pursued by the cavalry and utterly routed. Lord Chelmsford burned and destroyed all the military kraals, and returned to his camp. His official report says: "My force, consisting of Gen. Newdigate's division and Gen. Wood's column, aggregating 4,000 Europeans and 1,000 natives, with 12 cannon and two Gatling, crossed the Umvolosi River at 6.15 A. M. The force reached an excellent position between Enadwengo and Ulundi about 8.30 A. M. The Zulu Army had been observed leaving its bivouacs about 7.30. The engagement was soon after commenced by the mounted men. By 9 o'clock the Zulu attack was fully developed. By 9.30 the enemy wavered, and the lancers, followed by the remainder of the cavalry, attacked them, and a general rout ensued. Prisoners state that King Ceteywayo was personally

commanding, and witnessed the fight from a neighboring kraal. Zulu prisoners state that twelve regiments, aggregating 20,000 men, participated in the attack. The Zulu loss could not have been less than 1,000 men. Ulundi was burning at noon. The steadiness of our troops, who at one time during the engagement were under a complete belt of fire, was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the cavalry was all that could be wished. . . . As I have fully accomplished the object for which I advanced, I consider that I shall be best carrying out Sir Garnet Wolseley's instructions by moving immediately toward Kambawasa. I shall send back a portion of this force for supplies, which are now ready at Fort Marshall. Kambawasa appears to be about 30 miles south of Ulundi. A large body of Zulus surrendered after the battle. They are also coming in in large numbers on Gen. Crealock's line of advance.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs from Durban, on July 8, as follows: "I have halted all reinforcements here, as I believe the war is over. Do not send any more men or supplies till you hear from me. I expect to meet the great Zulu chief about the 16th inst. and discuss terms of peace with him."

The following is the field ration of the British troops in Zululand: Meat, 1½ pound of flesh, or 1 preserved; bread, 1½ pounds fresh, or 1 pound biscuit, or 1 pound flour; groceries, ½ ounce coffee, 1-6 ounce tea, 2 ounces sugar, ½ ounce salt, 1-36 ounce pepper; lime-juice, 1 ounce per man, and ½ ounce of sugar; vegetables, ½ pound fresh potatoes, or ½ pound fresh onions, or ½ pound other fresh vegetables, or ½ pound of rice, or ½ pound split peas, or ½ pound beans, or 1 ounce preserved vegetables, or 1½ ounce of preserved potatoes.

The Zulu King Cetshwayo's messengers, when on a mission of peace to Lord Chelmsford, are reported to have asked: "Why do the English hide like ant-bears in holes? Let them come out and fight in the open. If they beat, we submit at once."

In February the French war minister decided upon the corps which are to take part in the autumn manoeuvres, and the official military journal has now published details of the manoeuvres. The instructions are a copy of those issued last year, which were identical with those for 1877. Everything is cut and dried.

The St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* says that the number of men levied by the conscription for 1879 for the Russian Army, Navy and frontier guard is 218,000.

The *Infestible* iron-plate faced with steel, which was experimented upon on board the *Nettle*, at Portsmouth, England, has been found on removal to have been penetrated at the section of the metals by two of the projectiles fired at it. It is also much cracked throughout. Another plate is to be experimented on.

It is in contemplation by the British Admiralty to establish a torpedo depot at Malta with all the fittings and appliances necessary for a regular torpedo service.

A Paris despatch, of July 21, to the N. Y. *Herald*, says: "Thirty-two American horses arrived at Havre on Sunday for the French cavalry. They were inspected by officers detailed for the purpose, and were all accepted at prices ranging from 1,100f. to 1,350f. (\$220 to \$270), which are the top prices for French remounts. The horses were in splendid condition after their voyage, no accident whatever having occurred on board ship. The success of the experiment is complete. Soon as transportation can be had as cheaply from New York to Havre as to Liverpool large shipments of American horses for the French army will be assured. The difference in the price of transportation is now \$30 against Havre, but efforts are making to have this discrimination lessened, if not abolished.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* says that in 1863 Captain Lambert, of the Fourth Voltigeurs of the French Imperial Guard, was caught cheating at cards and was expelled from his regiment. He decided to drown himself, but his godfather convinced him that it would be better to try his fortune in foreign lands. So he went to the Cape of Good Hope, learned the native dialects and became a purveyor of ammunition to the Zulus, and afterward obtained a commission in the Zulu army, of which he finally became commander-in-chief. He died in the service, but it is said that to him the Zulus owe their knowledge of military tactics.

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BRADLEY—BEACH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Adrian, Michigan, July 17, 1879, by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, Lieut. CHAR. A. BRADLEY, 9th Cavalry, to Miss MAUGIE A. BEACH. No cards.

BIRTH.

GLASS.—In Philadelphia, on July 18, 1879, to the wife of Lieut. John N. Glass, U. S. Army, two boys.

DIED.

[Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.]

HUXFORD.—At Washington, D. C., July 15, SAMUEL FESSENDEN, second and youngest son of Major Wm. Pitkin Huxford, U. S. Army, and Lucia W. Fessenden Huxford, aged 2 years, 8 months and 4 days. Interment at Stamford, Connecticut.

OMENSETTER.—At Philadelphia, July 15, 1879, Mrs. A. L. OMENSETTER, wife of Gunner G. W. Omensetter, U. S. Navy.

SANDS.—At Huntington, L. I., June 21, BENJAMIN F. SANDS, Jr., aged 10 months, son of Lieut. Commander J. H. Sands, U. S. Navy, and Mary Meade, his wife.

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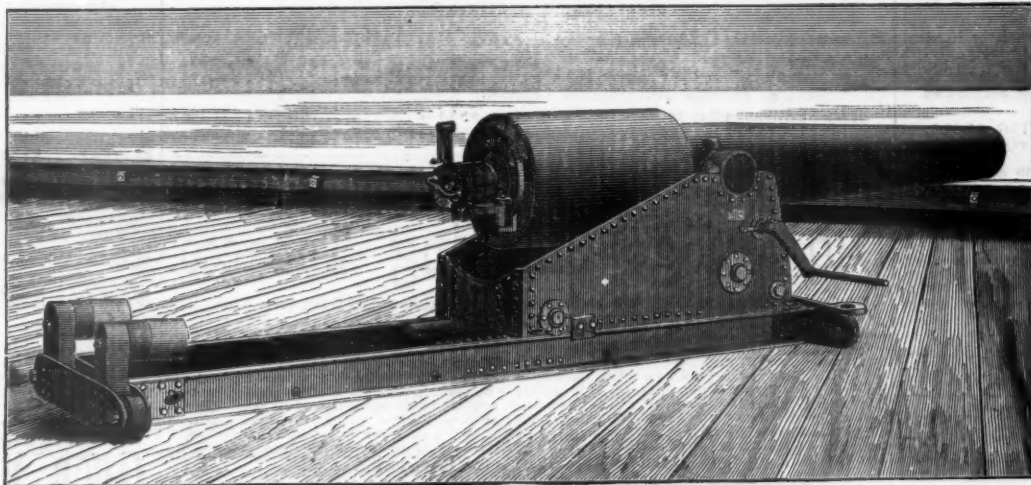
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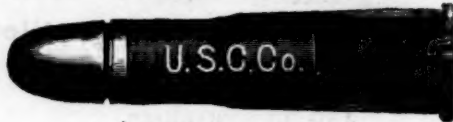
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